# Morning Oregonian.

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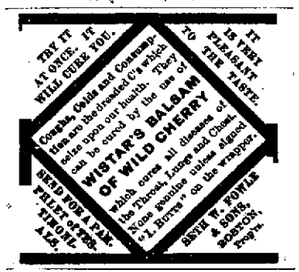
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## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

### Programme of the Republicans on the Tariff Bill.

### THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL PASSED.

Land Office Decisions of Interest to the Northwest—Reports from the Yellow Fever District—Congressional Notes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Senator Allison, chairman of the sub-committee of the senate committee of finance having in charge the preparation of the tariff bill, gives notice, in accordance with an understanding reached at last night's conference, that parties who wish a hearing before the committee must make their appearance within ten days. The hearing by the committee began May 26 last, and has been continued almost every day since. Several hundred interested parties have been heard, including many delegations of working men, and information has been sought from every possible source. The evidence has been stenographically reported and printed from day to day for the information of any who cared to examine it. The next ten days is expected to be a busy time, since, in addition to giving a hearing, the sub-committee will have to complete its elaborate report on the bill.

THE PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—It having been determined finally by the republican senators to report a tariff bill within the next ten days, the intervening time will be given to hearings, and the committee on finance will no doubt have its hands full. There are a few senators, coming from Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, who want the duty on lumber reduced 50 per cent., but a majority are strongly opposed to it, and it is certain that no change will be made in this schedule, notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject to the contrary. The other features of the bill have already been outlined to the country.

When the bill will pass is a matter of speculation, but those in charge declare that it will be pushed to a vote before the close of the present session. Among some republicans it is suggested as a wise course for the republicans to present their substitute, and then adjourn, letting the people at the polls determine between the two bills.

The democratic senators say they will insist on a full and free debate. There is no previous question to cut off the discussion, and under the rules of the senate the debate could go on until doomsday, if any senator felt so disposed; but it is believed that it will be brought to end by the middle of October.

The change proposed in the woolen schedule, adding a cent a pound to the duty on the finer grades of wool, was incorporated in the bill at the suggestion of the representatives of the wool interest.

There is an unanimity of feeling among republican senators respecting the provisions of the bill. It will receive every vote from that side of the chamber and possibly a few from the democratic side. Morgan of Maryland and Brown of Georgia and one or two others, such as the New Jersey senators, are not at all wedded to the Mills bill, and are expected to vote for the substitute proposed.

### IN THE SENATE.

Passage of the Fortification Bill—Some Parliamentary Tactics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The house joint resolution to extend until September 15 the joint resolution of July 31, to provide temporarily for the expenses of the government, was reported and passed.

The resolution offered yesterday by Cullom, concerning transit in bond without payment of duty of goods from Canada contrary to law, was considered, and after a short debate, went over.

Vest criticised some of the statements made yesterday by Cullom, particularly as to violation of civil service reform in the Chicago postoffice. The statement was that Postmaster Judd allowed postoffice employes to be taxed for democratic campaign expenses by Mr. Esher, Judd's law partner. If Mr. Judd, said Vest, had thus, through his law partner, emulated the example which the republican party had set for many years, he ought to be put out of office and to receive the condemnation of every honest man. As a counterpoise to that charge, Vest sent to the clerk's desk and read several letters from Cullom to Mr. Dudley, when the latter was commissioner of pensions, asking leave of absence, with the pay of pension examiner, to make political speeches in Illinois.

Cullom admitted having written such letters, but he defended his action on the ground that government employes were entitled to thirty days' leave with pay.

Hale pointed Vest to "modern instances" of violation of the civil service reform laws, and sent to the clerk's desk and had read a Washington dispatch in the New York *Tribune*, stating that John M. Trainer, who is in charge of the document room of the democratic national committee in New York, is an official of the interior department, with a salary of $1800. Hale recommended Vest to make a pilgrimage to the interior department and have the secretary lay his strong hand on Trainer, and either bring him home or remove him.

Hoar—Or promote him.

The senate then resumed consideration of the fortification bill, and after one amendment had been adopted, the bill was passed.

A conference was ordered, and Senators Dawes, Plumb and Gorman were appointed conferrees on the part of the senate.

Stewart asked unanimous consent that the bill for the admission of the state of Washington be taken up Monday at 2 o'clock, and continued until disposed of.

Riddleberger objected.

Stewart gave notice that as the bill is now "unfinished business," he would, after 2 o'clock on Monday, insist upon its consideration.

The house joint resolution to authorize the secretary of the interior to certify lands in the state of Kansas for the benefit of agriculture and mechanical arts was passed. Adjourned.

### FROM THE YELLOW FEVER DISTRICT.

Plans for the Relief of the People of Jacksonville.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Surgeon General Hamilton received the following telegram from J. J. Daniel, president of the Jacksonville citizens' auxiliary committee: "In the name of our people and of humanity I protest against the order for the detention of all refugees from our city and state at the refugee camp. It would be better for us to keep our women and children here rather than subject them to such treatment."

Dr. Hamilton sent the following reply: "Your requisition for 200 tents was approved. You are mistaken as to the character of the camp, which is in charge of the most humane officers in the service, and none in the country stand higher as to professional ability. The camp is located in one of the healthiest places in Florida, the pine woods on the river bluff, originally intended by the railroad as passage grounds, and taken by Dr. Guiteras as the best place for his camp. He was some days ago directed to have some tents set apart a quarter of a mile distant from the main camp for the convenience of persons sick. Pollard returned to Jacksonville and was sick on arrival at camp. He evidently had the fever when he left Jacksonville. With the general spread of the disease in Jacksonville it is useless to expect that persons should be allowed to mingle with other passengers on outgoing trains. Special excursion trains will be provided for passengers to definite points. Murphy, in North Carolina, has opened its doors, the only place reporting itself. If any of the residents of Jacksonville wish to go to Murphy, or any definite part in Western North Carolina on their parole, not to go to the seaboard or quarantined towns within ten days from the date of their departure from Jacksonville, excursion trains will be provided as soon as the number of trains required can be definitely ascertained. Please estimate the number of people now in Jacksonville willing to go on parole, that safe arrangements can be made for transportation."

THE EPIDEMIC IN FULL SWAY.

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 31.—The epidemic is in full sway in every part of the city. To-day's report shows twenty-three new cases and four deaths during the past twenty-four hours.

### HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Another Day Spent in Consideration of the Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The house, on assembling, proceeded to consideration of the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

After some opposition to the report by Cobb of Alabama, on account of the agreement to the senate amendment appropriating $40,000 to pay certain claims of the Miami and Peoria Indians, the report was agreed to.

The house then proceeded to consider amendments upon which an agreement had not been reached in conference. The remainder of the day was devoted to discussion of amendments relative to the congressional library building, during which the extravagance of the scheme to which congress had committed itself was considered and fully commented upon. The house insisted on its disagreement to the senate amendment. Pending action on the other amendments on which no agreement had been reached, the house took recess until 8 o'clock.

At the evening session Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, called up the bill granting a pension of $2500 per annum to the widow of the late Gen. Philip H. Sheridan.

Cheadle, of Indiana, objected, and Bingham withdrew the bill, and it was allowed to retain its place on the calendar.

Twenty-seven private pension bills were passed. At 10:30 the house adjourned.

### LAND OFFICE DECISIONS.

Rulings in Cases Affecting Claimants in Oregon and Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The secretary of the interior to-day affirmed the decision of the commissioner of the general land office of February 28, 1887, holding for cancellation W. L. McLaughlin's filing for land in sections 11 and 12, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, land district.

He also affirmed the decision of the commissioner of February 15, 1887, holding for cancellation Lucy M. Russell's donation certificate for land in section 26, Oregon City land district.

The secretary overruled the decision of the commissioner of May 22, 1887, rejecting the application of J. W. Edwards, as administrator of the late Charles Johnson to relinquish an entry in section 4, of the Olympia, W. T., land district. Johnson left no heirs and the probate court of Kitsap county directed Edwards to relinquish the land. The application is accepted.

The decision of the commissioner of the general land office of February 24, 1887, rejecting L. A. Hopley's pre-emption proof offered by him concerning land in the Olympia, W. T., land district, for disregarding the pre-emption law in regard to residence, was affirmed by Secretary Vilas, who also overruled the decision of the commissioner in rejecting the application of Wm. A. Simonds.

### Resolutions Presented by Mitchell.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Senator Mitchell presented in the senate to-day petitions from the Tacoma Bar Association of Tacoma and practicing attorneys of Pierce county, W. T., praying for the creation of two additional judicial districts, with judges therefor; referred to the judiciary committee.

He also introduced a resolution calling on the secretary of state for all correspondence in regard to the massacre of Coreans by the Chinese government at Seoul, Corea, recently. Corea, he said, was only nominally dependent on China and was as independent really as any civilized power. It had existing treaties with civilized countries, including the United States. It was China's purpose, he said, to secure absolute control of Corea, and his object in offering the resolution was to see if this reprehensible course could be checked. The resolution was referred to the foreign affairs committee.

### Pacific Coast Notes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The following postmasters were appointed to-day: Robert E. Blair, in place of Edward C. Allen, resigned, at Long Creek, Grant county, Oregon; Egbert W. Lee, in place of Mrs. M. E. Spence, moved away, at Conconully, Okanogan county, Washington territory.

The following pensions were granted: Original invalid, to Joseph F. Tyler of Walla Walla, W. T.; Wm. F. Sangor of Ashland, Oregon.

A motion will be made and discussed in the house to-morrow probably, to concur in the senate amendment to the sundry civil bill to appropriate $250,000 for the survey of arid lands of the West and Northwest for irrigation purposes. The friends of the measure claim that it will make available for agricultural purposes 200,000 square miles of worthless territory.

### To Prevent the Spread of Contagious Diseases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Senator Harris from the committee on epidemic diseases, reported to-day a substitute for his bill, prepared by the treasury department, to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from one state to another. It authorizes the president to cause the secretary of the treasury to make and promulgate such rules and regulations as, in his judgment, may be necessary to prevent the spread from one state or territory to another of cholera, yellow fever, small pox or plague, and to employ as many inspectors and other persons as may be necessary to carry the regulations into effect. It is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment to violate the regulations.

### The Patent Office.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—H. J. Hull, commissioner of patents, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, says: The total number of applications received during the year was 40,177, a decrease of 847. The number of patents granted and trade marks and labels registered was 22,101, as against 22,217 for last year. Total receipts for the year were $1,132,894, a decrease of $31,914. Expenditures were $953,730, a decrease of $27,914, the surplus being $169,264. On June 30 last there were 7227 cases on hand awaiting action, as against 7601 on June 30, 1887.

### The Chinese Restriction Act.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Assistant Secretary Maynard has written to C. D. Lucas of Fort Madison, Ia., in reply to a letter to him, informing him that the treasury department is endeavoring, with all means at its disposal, to carry out the requirements of the Chinese restriction act, so as to prevent illegal introduction of Chinese labor into the United States, adding that the department has no control over the action of the United States courts, which have allowed Chinese laborers to enter the United States under writs of habeas corpus.

### Transportation of Dutiable Goods.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Senator Farwell to-day offered an amendment to the law relating to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, the effect and intention of which are to permit an importer in the interior to ship a portion instead of the whole of his importation to the interior place of destination, and pay on the remainder at New York, without providing separate invoices and bills of lading.

### A Bounty Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Senator Mattison to-day reported, favorably, with amendments, from the military committee, the bill introduced by Senator Sawyer to give to soldiers, who served ninety days or more and were discharged on account of disease contracted in line of duty, the same bounty to which they would be entitled if discharged for wounds.

## A SPEECH BY BUTLER.

### He Twangs the Harp Lightly, for Benjamin.

### THE TARIFF AND THE FISHERIES.

Mr. Blaine has Something More to Say About Trusts—Gen. Harrison Given a Pleasant Reception at Put-in-Bay.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Gen. Benjamin F. Butler this evening addressed a large audience in Tremont temple upon the tariff and fisheries question. Theoretically, he said, free trade between all nations, as between all men, is correct in principle, that is, if all nations, in all things, were exactly of the same footing; but such conditions of equality cannot exist among nations, and therefore all theories upon the question of free trade become useless, said Gen. Butler.

"I cite the president on my side, as against free trade, but I must confess at the same time that the president seems to try to get as near being a free trader as he can. I believe if he had known, as I know, how much a protective tariff has done for American workingmen, his tariff message would never have been penned. It is not his fault, but the laboring man's misfortune, that he did not know the facts."

The speaker declared his opinion that during the late war we owed to the effects of the protective tariff the means which upheld the unity of our people, the consolidation of our government, the glory of our achievements and the military power of our country, and added: "It is now a matter of mark that the attempted destruction of our protective system comes from those who did not defend the life of the country in that war, and a majority of whom mourn the cause which the protective tariff caused to be lost to them."

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

Gen. Butler attacked the Mills bill and then turned his attention to the fisheries question. Touching upon the various treaties that had been in force between the United States and Great Britain, he said:

"I agree with the president that the bill giving him the power of retaliation was a poor bill, unworthy of the dignity of the United States government, and if he had vetoed it on that ground I should have been quite inclined to support him. My criticism of the bill is that it contains no enactment in regard to keeping vessels and goods of Canadians in the British dominion of North America out of our ports. When we learn that in these North American British possessin our vessels are kept out of port, pray why don't the United States take the bull by the horns and give the president the power and the right, whenever he finds that a single vessel, however small, is kept out of any British port, or anywhere unlawfully to keep out of the ports of the United States every British vessel, however great, until that wrong be redressed? Retaliate for the wrongs done to our fishermen by Canadians by action against the Cunard steamships sailing under the ensign of the British government, and things will be brought to an end. The first question that springs to the lip is, 'Is the president in earnest?' If yes, let him enforce retaliation for outrages by the power he has had since March, 1887. If he will do that he will show that his paper is the message of a statesman and not of the campaign or the stump."

### BLAINE TALKS ABOUT TRUSTS.

The Regulation Must Come From the States, Not Congress.

DOVER, Me., Aug. 31.—Hon. James G. Blaine spoke at Foxcroft this afternoon. In opening he proceeded at once to the consideration of trusts, charging that they flourished to a greater extent under the free-trade policy of England than under the protective policy of the United States. He said the president should have known when he arraigned the trusts in his message to congress, that congress could not dissolve them, when their charters were from state legislatures, or their organization under state law. It had been confessed by the democratic house ways and means committee, by Chairman Mills, and every man that stood as an advocate of free trade, that trusts had no possible legal connection with the tariff. The president's charge that trusts had their origin in the protective tariff has not a foot of ground to stand upon, and was contradicted in every line of free trade experience.

The speaker declared that trusts have no place in the national campaign. They are state issues, and the republicans of Maine at least can be depended upon to look after those in their own state.

### GENERAL HARRISON

Will Return from His Outing in Toledo Tuesday.

MIDDLE BASS, Ohio, Aug. 31.—General Harrison will leave here Monday afternoon, remaining over night in Toledo, and going to Indianapolis Tuesday morning.

TO WELCOME HARRISON.

PUT-IN-BAY, Aug. 31.—Great crowds are here from Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and other points to welcome Gen. Harrison on his return from Middle Bass this afternoon.

HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

TOLEDO, Aug 31.—It is understood that Gen. Harrison has spent some of his leisure time at Middle Bass in preparing his letter of acceptance, and it is believed by his friends that he intends to make it public as soon as he returns to Indianapolis. An early lunch was served to-day at the Middle Bass Club house, after which Gen. Harrison and his friends crossed to Put-in-Bay, to attend a formal reception.

### A PLEASANT EVENT.

The People of Put-in-Bay Island Give Gen. Harrison a Reception.

PUT-IN-BAY, Ohio, Aug. 31.—This was a memorable day for the 500 residents of Put-in-Bay island. Early this morning the islanders began to make preparations for the reception and entertainment of their distinguished guest, Gen. Harrison, and his party. Banners were flung to the breeze, flags raised, and houses and cottages draped in honor of the expected guest. By 10 o'clock residents of the neighboring islands began to arrive, dressed in holiday attire, and as their little yachts sailed into the historic bay, they were welcomed by the native residents and others.

An excursion boat from Toledo brought about 400 excursionists. A steamer from Cleveland, and another from Detroit, brought a large number of people, and the yacht Gangs with Gen'l. Harrison on board, arrived at 2 P. M. The general was accompanied by ex-Gov. Foster, Judge Cummings and other friends. The party was escorted to the pavilion, and John Brown Jr., arose and announced that Gov. Foster would act as master of ceremonies.

Gov. Foster made a few remarks, and introduced Gen. Harrison, who spoke as follows:

I do not intend to speak to you about any of those questions that are engaging your minds as citizens of this prosperous and mighty and happy nation. We are here to-day as Americans, proud of the flag that symbolizes this great union of states, proud of the story that has been written by our fathers in council and in war, in the formation and defense and perpetuation of our magnificent institutions. We are here in the immediate neighborhood of the scene of one of those great historic events, that was among the most potential agencies in settling our title to the great Northwest. If we had stood where we stand to-day, we could have heard the guns of Perry's fleet. If we had stood where we stand to-day, we could have welcomed him as he came, a victor, into Put-in-Bay.

These institutions of ours are in our own keeping now, and not only our fundamental institutions, but the fame that has been won by those who have gone before. I may therefore properly say to-day that a campaign like this demands the thoughtful consideration of every American voter. The story of our prosperity, of our development in wealth, of our achievements in finance as a nation, since and during the war, is almost as notable and as admirable as that of our achievements in arms. The assembling of revenue is even more difficult than the assembling of armies, and yet we were able to maintain those armies in the field, and have been able since not only to bear up the great load of debt, but to pay it off, until that which was once thought to be a burden that would crush our industries has come to be, in our hands, but as the ball that the boy tosses in play, and we are confronted to-day with the question, not how we shall get money, but how we shall wisely stop some of those avenues by which wealth is pouring into our public treasury. It is an easier problem than that which confronted the great war secretary, in whose name you so delight, how to raise a revenue to prosecute the war successfully. It will be wisely solved; and may I note also the fact that notwithstanding this complaint of excessive revenue, there are some who suggest that they are not able adequately to arouse public indignation against excessive taxation, because they cannot disclose to the people what or how they are paying taxes. It is taken, they say, so indirectly and so subtly that these, our plain people, don't know that they are paying them at all.

But I must not cross this line of party discussion. I have had a pleasant day in this most delightful neighborhood, and I cannot let this public opportunity pass without expressing, for myself and for Mrs. Harrison, our grateful appreciation of the kind and thoughtful hospitality which has been shown to us by the people of this island.

At the conclusion of the general's address, he took a position on the steps of the pavilion, and Governor Foster announced that all who wished to meet Gen. Harrison personally could have the opportunity. The crowd passed before Gen. Harrison, shaking his hand vigorously. By 3 o'clock the visitors had nearly all taken their departure. Gen. Harrison and party returned to Middle Bass early in the evening. The general intends to start for Indianapolis Tuesday.

### K. OF L. SECRETARY RESIGNS.

He Wants to Take an Active Part in the Presidential Campaign.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—General Secretary Litchman of the Knights of Labor has resigned, to take effect Sept. 8. He says he resigned in order to be free to take part in the present campaign. His resignation has been accepted by Powderly, who has appointed John W. Hayes, secretary of the general executive board, to fill the vacancy until the general assembly meets in November.

### Bad News for the Democrats.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Reports from special agents sent to poll the state of Indiana make politicians at the democratic national headquarters feel blue. The poll exhibited increased Harrison gains. At the same time a canvass of this state showed that the state would go republican on the national ticket. A barrel is wanted for the head of the ticket, which may mean Roswell P. Flower for governor. To top all this, hints come from Thurman that money spent by the democrats in the Northwestern states is simply wasted, as the West and Northwest will give a big republican majority. Thurman is reported as narrowing the contest down to this state alone.

### Platform of the Idaho Republicans.

HAILEY, Idaho, Aug. 31.—The platform of the republican territorial convention, adopted here yesterday, denounces the democratic convention for indorsing the Mills bill; opposes reduction of the lead tariff and the importation free of Mexican lead ores; declares against Mormons voting and the repeal of the test oath; opposes segregation and denounces Stewart's bill for partition of Idaho; opposes statehood for Utah till the Mormon question is satisfactorily settled, and declares that the Mormon coalition with the democrats is the chief cause of opposition to Idaho statehood, which the platform favors.

### SPORTING NOTES.

Trotting at Albany.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—The grand circuit meeting at Island Park closed to-day.

2:24 class, trotting (unfinished)—Del Monte won under the most peculiar circumstances. Grey Light had taken two heats, and Lucille's Baby had one heat yesterday.

2:34 class, trotting, purse of $1000—Mabel S. first, Charles G. second, Argenta third, Custer fourth; Best time, 2:34¾.

2:20 class, trotting, purse of $1000—T. T. S. first, Rare Ripe second, Geneva S. third, Pilot Knob fourth; Best time, 2:19¾.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.

GRAVESEND, Aug. 31.—The extra meeting closed to-day with a splendid attendance.

Half mile—Laredo won, Brittannic second, Salisbury third; time, 49¾.

One and one-sixteenth miles—King Idle won, Bellis B. second, Wheeler T. third; time, 1:50¾.

One and one-quarter miles—Egmont won, Bessie June second, Durwin third; time, 2:10¾.

One and one-quarter miles—Judge Murray won, Los Angeles second, Ruceland third; time, 2:12.

Three-quarters mile—Madstone won, Beckt second, Seymour third; time, 1:16¾.

Three-quarters mile—King Crab won, Tattler second, Balstone third; time, 1:15.

The Races at Anaconda.

ANACONDA, Aug. 31.—To-day's races closed the meeting here, which has been successful. There was a very large attendance, and the weather was hot. Following is a summary:

Running, five-eighths mile, purse of $100—Half Moon won in 1:05¼, Mart Whidron second, Red Bird third.

Trotting, 2:38 class, purse of $200—Fautasia won the first, fourth and fifth heats, taking the race. Lady Don was second, and Junio was distanced in the second heat; best time, 2:29.

Running 600 yards, purse of $200—Jim Miller won in 32¾, Daniel B. second, Bogus third.

Running, Montana suburban, mile and a half and repeat, purse of $800—Colome won in 2:41¾ and 2:50¾, Nevada second, Roly Poly third.

Trotting, free-for-all, purse $1000:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lil Slocum | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Charley Hilton | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| Ranchero | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Conde | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Little Joe | 2 | 4 | Dist |

Time, 2:22½, 2:24, 2:29¾.

The Regatta on Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 31.—At the regatta at Garfield Beach to-day, the greatest crowd ever seen on Salt Lake assembled. Fully 6000 people attended and business in the city was generally suspended. This afternoon the Delawares won the senior double scull race in 11:31. The Modocs were second, in 11:50, Farraguts third, in 11:53; Sylvans distanced.

Corbett of the Farraguts won the single scull race in 12:07; Gostrich of the Modocs second, in 12:26; Fleming of the Sylvans third, in 12:30. Kerf of the Delawares did not row, as he had broken his boat.

The Modocs won the four-oared race in 9:52. Farraguts second, in 10:02; Sylvans third, in 10:03. The water was rough and there was a stiff breeze. The crews consent to an extra day, and will row again at Garfield to-morrow.

Baseball.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—Tenor pitched for Chicago and was well supported. Indianapolis played without an error. Score, Indianapolis 14, Chicago 0. Batteries—For Indianapolis, Sealy and Daily; for Chicago, Tenor and Daily.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Gleason was in the box for Philadelphia and was batted freely. Whitney pitched effectively for the Washingtons. The game was stopped at the sixth inning on account of rain. Score, Philadelphia 9, Washington 4.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The Bostons went to pieces in the third inning and lost the game. Score, Boston 4, New York 10. Batteries—Boston, Sowders and Keily; New York, Keefe and Murphy.

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—The Detroit-Pittsburg game was postponed on account of rain.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31.—Cleveland 2, Kansas City 1.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—Baltimore 8, Louisville 4.

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodation at No. 2 Washington street, office Northern Pacific Railroad.


NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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# NORTHWESTERN NEWS

## Terrible Disaster on the Seattle & Lake Shore.

### SEVERAL MEN KILLED AND INJURED

#### An Attempt Made to Ascend Mount St. Elias—Cold-Blooded Murder in Montana—Local and General.

SEATTLE, Aug. 31.—News has just been received here of the first catastrophe on the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railway. The accident occurred at Snoqualmie Falls last Wednesday, but no news was heard till to-day on account of the distance from telegraph. Several blasts had been fired on a side hill, when the foreman began investigating one that failed to explode. While doing so the blast exploded and the men were hurled down a precipice by a mass of falling rock. Three were killed outright and all the others more or less injured. The foreman, who had probed the blast, was blown up on the side-hill and was only very slightly injured. A treaty inquest was held and the men buried on the grounds. More details are not available at present.

#### NEWS FROM ALASKA.

##### An Attempt Made to Ascend Mt. St. Elias Cold-Blooded Murder.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 31.—The steamer George W. Elder, Capt. Hunter, arrived at the ocean dock at 10 o'clock to-night, from Alaska, with 115 round-trip passengers and thirty-five secured at Alaskan points. Just before the vessel arrived at Victoria Capt. Hunter was presented with a testimonial, signed by all the passengers, thanking him for his courtesy and kindness to them during the trip.

Harold W. Topham, Edwin H. Topham, William Williams and George Broke, the famous mountain climbers who passed Juneau last month on their way to Mt. St. Elias, took passage on Degroff & Co.'s schooner Alpha for Yakutat. Arriving there safely, they hired the best canoes and took about twenty native natives and four white men, two of whom went from Juneau last spring—Ving and Pease—and proceeded to Icy Bay, at which place they were to ascend the river as far as possible, then disembark and proceed on foot, carrying their supplies and camp equipages on their backs. These men had and expert climbers, having the best modern apparatus and conveniences for lessening the fatigues and dangers incident upon such expeditions, but it is a thousand to one that they will not succeed in reaching the top. The party is supplied with scientific apparatus for determining the altitudes, distances, etc., and are artists with pencil and brush, and whether they succeed in reaching the summit of the grand old mountain or not, we may be prepared for something interesting and instructive on their return.

Jack Dalton has arrived at Sitka from Yakutat twenty-five miles north of which he found the skeleton of a man, the flesh from which was eaten by wild beasts. A boat proved he had been treated ashore in a stolen canoe and provisioned from hunger or movements. There was no clue to his identity. He was buried where found.

MINING NEWS.

The following mining news is taken from Alaskan exchanges:

Eighty thousand dollars in gold was the amount turned out from the Treadwell mine on Douglas Island, during the month ending July 30.

The stamps of the eighty in the Alaska Union mill, on Douglas Island, will be taken out and placed on the property of the company in the basin. Nothing but the stamps will be removed, so that they can be replaced at any time and without much cost. Free milling ores in the company's mine will be run through the mill, and the free gold caught on plates, while the concentrates and heavy galena ores will be shipped below for treatment.

A five-stamp mill on the Lucky Chance lode, near Sitka, has been running for several weeks on most excellent rock, but up to the present no reports have been received as to the result. The ore is good prospects in that section, but so far none of them have been developed to a successful termination, owing, it is said, to bad management on the part of those having them in charge.

Work on the Bear's Nest group is being pushed ahead vigorously, and a force of fifteen is working night and day. The necessary buildings have been completed, and the machinery for running the drills is in excellent order. Mr. Bean, president of the company, who has been here a short time inspecting the property, stated that it was his intention to have a 120-stamp mill in operation about next July.

The Take Consolidated Mining Company have completed the wagon road leading to their property, about one and a half miles from Juneau, and have been busy grading for the foundation for their stamp mill, which they expect to get it here on the Elder. Lumber for their mill is being placed on the ground as rapidly as possible, the necessary labor is being executed under the management of Superintendent J. W. Van Brocklin. Take mill will be in operation this fall, and from all indications will be another gold-producing factor in Alaska.

### A PARTICULARLY CRUEL MURDER.

#### The Victim Called to the Door and Shot Dead with a Rifle.

HAMILTON, Mont., Aug. 31.—James McGurren is known as Gold Creek, Mont., was shot and killed yesterday by Philip Allen, a miner and stock grower of Pioneer. The trouble originated last fall, Allen claiming that McGurren had branded some of his calves. Allen rode up to Feeney's saloon, and calling McGurren out, accused him of branding his stock, which McGurren denied and ordered to go into the saloon. Allen raised his rifle and fired, the ball striking McGurren in the breast and passing through the lungs. McGurren threw up his hands and cried, "My God! I'm killed!" and fell to the ground, dying almost instantly, while Allen rode away in a slow gallop. He is thought to be in the hills adjacent. Deputy Sheriff Carr, with a posse, has started in pursuit of him.

Allen is about 70 years old, and has a wife at Pioneer. His friends are few, and there are rumors afloat that he is not a stranger to deeds of this character. McGurren was a bachelor, about 55 years of age, and well fixed. Allen was seen here Tuesday morning, looking, doubtless, for an opportunity to get in his work. No inquest will be held, and the body will be embalmed and buried in Deer Lodge till next fall, when it will be removed to his native place in Canada.

### FROM SPOKANE FALLS.

#### Examination of the Alleged Murderer—A Tramp Killed.

SPOKANE FALLS, Aug. 31.—The examination of Miller, the alleged murderer of Koll, occurred to-day. On second thought Miller's new story, to the effect that Koll had been drinking hard, and had previously attempted suicide, and that he (Miller) had pulled him out of the river. He said Koll had stolen whisky and wine from the cellar of a private residence, and both drank it. He had not seen Koll since that night, before he was arrested. He met Koll in San Francisco, and came with him to Portland; then to Paris, and then to Spokane. Koll had stolen chickens on the way for food.

The testimony of the other witnesses was the same as already given. Miller was held to the grand jury without bail.

As freight No. 15, west bound, was approaching the trestle over Hangman creek this morning, a journal on a flat car broke, and the car jumped the track. The car bounded along on the ties, smashing and tearing things in its passage. Finally the flat car and three loaded freight cars were thrown over on their side. In one car was a load of gas pipe. A tramp, a young man, name unknown, was in this car, stealing a ride. The car in turning over, threw the pipe on him, killing him and badly bruising the body. No money or articles that could identify him were found on his person. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, and exonerating the railroad company from blame.

### SEATTLE.

#### Supreme Suits Of Supreme Prisoners—Northern Pacific Assessment.

SEATTLE, Aug. 31.—Nellie B. Gwynne began suit for divorce to-day against her husband [illegible] Gwynne. The couple have only been married a short time. There are stories afloat, both against and in favor of the fair plaintiff, but nothing definite can be learned. Gwynne is one of the late Brighton-Wyman [illegible]

### WHAT WILL THEY DO?

#### The Roslyn Miners Now Know What to Expect.

#### MANAGER BUCKLEY'S ORDERS

#### Work Will Not be Given to Men Who do Not Recognize the Right of the Company to Run Its Mines.

TACOMA, W. T., Aug. 31.—Vice President Buckley of the Northern Pacific Coal Company, to-day sent to J. M. Hongland at Roslyn, the following definite announcement of the policy by which the company proposes to be governed in the adjustment of the dispute with the miners at the Roslyn mines:

You instructed by wire by Mr. Oakes acting under instructions from the board of directors to start up mines One and Two on Monday morning next, provided trains can be run, under the following conditions: In future the so-called list of men to be employed will not be kept. When the company needs working men it will employ the most suitable men to be found for the position. The company will also discharge any incompetent or turbulent men in its employ without consulting any parties whatever.

Interference on the part of our employes has worked harm not only to the company but to the men themselves. In the future the company will run the mines without any interference from outside parties. The men, as employes, can always have access to the superintendent in charge to rectify any grievances that they may think exists. The company does not propose to be dictated to by a committee from any particular society, or in other words employes collectively or singly, can always have a hearing and state their grievances and they will have due consideration.

The company has not been able to run their trains on account of interference with the train men by some of the miners. The train service is independent and distinct from the mining operations, and it is to the interest of the miners to see the train men are not interfered with either by intimidation or otherwise by the miners. I am satisfied the best element in the camp can govern this matter if they will.

You will not employ any now men at present; neither will you re-employ any who have been discharged or taken their time and been paid off. Make this known to the miners generally. Notify them that we will make an effort to start up Monday morning and men who show up ready for work will be considered as acquiescing and agreeing to this notice. Inasmuch as Lockman is not there I send this to you to be communicated to the men.

J. M. BUCKLEY.

The above telegram is dated August 31. No explanation is given why men who have asked for the money they have earned should not be given work.

Under date of August 29 the following telegram was sent by Vice-President Buckley to superintendent of the mines Lockman and by request of John H. Mitchell, Jr., was read to the executive committee of the Knights of Labor, while Gov. Semple, Attorney-General Metcalfe, Sheriff Packwood and others were holding a conference with the committee, referring again to the situation at the Roslyn mines:

I met several of the miners at Ellensburg, and have to say that they do not understand the position taken by the Northern Pacific Coal Company. First we did not contemplate any change from the present basis of operating mines 1 and 2. We were glad to have the men remain at work and keep the output up and to give the men employment.

It is the intention of the company to operate mine No. Three on an entirely different basis from that of the Roslyn mines. In doing so, no effort would be produced in the old mines; hence we cannot see any justice in the opposition raised by the men of Roslyn to our plan of operating mine Three. Certainly the company has some rights that should be respected by our men and I cannot help thinking that if this matter is properly placed before the reasonable men of the camp they will concede the justice of our position and cease to throw obstacles in the way of the company in operating its mines.

It has been rumored that the company would try to destroy the society of the Knights of Labor. From my standpoint and that of Manager Oakes, who directs all matters connected with the mines by order of the board of directors, I can positively say that the company has no such idea in view. From my standpoint I believe the society of the Knights of Labor is destined to do great good, both to employer and employee, if it is handled on business principles. If the true interests of the order are fostered and carried out it would be a source of mutual benefit. Every element between the members, making them more capable of being respected and countenanced by fair-minded men; but if the members allow the order to be used as a means of coercion and intimidation it can work nothing but harm.

It was also intimated to me that the company would try to break the eight-hour rule for inside. Permit me to say that such a report is erroneous. Personally I am free to say that eight hours is as long as any reasonable company should expect a man to work under ground, and so long as I have anything to say in behalf of the men, I will be a live stand that eight hours shall be considered a day's work for that class of labor; but at the same time I insist that for outside labor the ten-hour system should prevail.

Get your reasonable men together explain this matter fully, so that the employes and the company may be able to understand each other more perfectly. That we have no desire to see trouble continue to make arbitrary demands I fear Manager Oakes and the board of directors will decide to abandon the mines finally and throw all of our men out of employment.

This letter should be understood: The board feels that the company should run mine 3 to suit themselves, and if this cannot be done their only alternative will be to close it down. You must understand both Manager Oakes and myself are carrying out the policy of the directors of the company. J. M. BUCKLEY, Gen'l Manager.

These letters are explanatory of the situation. If now come with the miners to accept or refuse, and those who go to work next Monday, according to Mr. Buckley's telegram, will be understood as complying with the company's terms. This implies complete abandonment of all the present directory influence of the Knights of Labor. Those who have been discharged have no hope for employment; those who have taken their time and been paid cannot resume work. Those who are on the Knights of Labor list as applying for work will not be employed. There are about 700 men involved in this contest. Next Monday the situation will probably develop itself.

ALL QUIET AT THE MINES.

CLE-ELUM, W. T., Aug. 31.—Everything is quiet at Roslyn. No accidents has occurred. Mr. Buckley's telegram is posted at the company's office and store. The miners will have a meeting to-morrow to consider its propositions. There is considerable difference of opinion among the miners in regard to it.

The miners have invited the colored men to have a grand jubilee with them to-night to raise money to send the colored miners whose they came from. The guards are still at mine No. 3. The sheriff's deputies are protecting railroad property.

#### The Montana Range Fire.

HELENA, Aug. 31.—The fierce and threatening fire that has been raging on the ranges of the upper Marais country, in northern Montana, has been extinguished, after a desperate fight of four days by the cattlemen and ranchmen. The fire is supposed to have escaped from a camp fire, but fortunately the range burned off was a winter range and will not be needed before next spring, when a new coat of grass will appear. A very large area of ground was swept clean.

### THE CORINTH CANAL.

#### Four Miles Long and to Cost About $6,000,000.

Good progress, says *Iron*, is being made with the canal across the Isthmus of Corinth, which is being constructed by a French company. The company has received liberal concessions of land from the Greek government, there being, however, a proviso that there never shall be any claim for a subsidy on behalf of the constructors. The canal will measure close upon four miles from sea to sea, with a width of 131 feet, and will be excavated to the depth of twenty-six feet below the sea level, mostly through solid rock, and the expenditure will be £1,200,000. The depth of water will be the same as in the Suez canal. The work is being prosecuted by 2800 men, and is expected to take three years from now for its completion. The appliances used at present include fifteen engines, each drawing from sixty to seventy trucks. At the western end of the canal, on the Gulf of Corinth, are situated all the large depots and offices of the canal company. Here a new town is growing up, called Isthmia. The depth of water a short distance from the shore is thirty fathoms. The work is most irksome and expensive, the canal having to be blasted rather than excavated. The sides of the canal are of solid granite, and there will consequently be no washing away or necessity of dredging. The tariff of the canal will be fixed at a low figure, so as to catch all the coasting trade, and it is fully expected that, in spite of the great expense of the work, it will pay well in the end.

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars; also second-class sleepers through to the coast, via Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

*No family should be without Mexican Mustang Liniment.*

### A BIG WALL OF WATER.

#### It Tears Through the Town of Hot Springs, Ark.

#### MANY KNOWN TO HAVE PERISHED.

#### Another Cloud-Burst Sends a Mighty Wave Into Camp of Sleeping Cowboys, Five of Whom Are Swept Down to Death.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 31.—The *Gazette's* Hot Springs, Ark., special says: To-day is an epoch in the history of Hot Springs. The city is gutted. Ruin and wreck meet the vision everywhere, and nothing like it has ever been known to compare with the results of last night's storm, which occurred in the night to late to be telegraphed. It was a water spout, and the valley was swept with a mighty tidal wave. The loss to property is fearful, while the sacrifice of human life is, under the circumstances, appalling. Swift and terrible was the visitation. Without warning, people were awakened from slumber to find themselves threatened with destruction by mad waves. Strange to relate, few people were conscious of the terrible disaster till they awoke to look upon desolate scenes this morning, and drag the drowned from the drifts.

The storm struck town about 11 last night, from a northwesterly direction. It was accompanied by a stiff cool wind, though not strong enough to produce damage. Rain fell in torrents from 11 to 1 o'clock, without intermission or cessation. Indeed, those who were up and witnessed the awful scene described it as one never before seen by them. Vivid flashes of lightning displayed, as it were, great sheets of falling water.

At the close of the storm, great and ominous sounds, mingled with the shouts of the people and cries of distress, went up from the valley, and such citizens as were in the vicinity of the creek and ravines went forth to render assistance. The flood on Central avenue, the principal thoroughfare, assumed the proportions of an angry river, whose rushing tide swept everything movable on its bosom. For over half an hour the avenue was transferred into a torrent fifty yards wide. Boxes and parts of houses came down on the tide, and were left strewn on the sidewalks. Several large hotels were flooded to the depth of four feet with muddy waters. Many buildings were totally wrecked.

Up to this hour six persons are known to be missing, five of whom have been found in wrecked buildings. The damage to property is estimated at $100,000.

WORSE AND WORSE.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 31.—George W. Brown of Lancaster, Pa., and C. H. Coolidge of Cincinnati, visitors, have just arrived here from Hot Springs, and say that the desolation is beyond description. They report thirteen people drowned. Nine bodies have been recovered, and inquests have been held on four. The lost are mostly colored people. Owing to the despair and confusion they could not learn the names of the drowned, or the amount of damage done. The telegraph wires are closed, and it is impossible to get further particulars.

### ANOTHER DISASTROUS CLOUD-BURST.

#### Five Cowboys Drowned Near Pike's Peak, Colorado.

DENVER, Aug. 31.—*News*: Pueblo special: News is just received in this city of the drowning of five cowboys, just west of Pike's Peak. A large party were attending a cattle round-up on Monday night. Some of them pitched their camp on Beaver creek, a small stream that usually has no water in it. Being very tired, all slept sound, paying no attention to a night roar that came up during the night. It, however, proved to be the edge of a large black cloud, that burst a short distance above them. The result was a breast of water six feet deep, sweeping down upon them and carrying everything in its path. The seven sleeping cowboys were carried down. By a terrible struggle two of them succeeded in getting hold of the branches of trees, and clung, half dead, until the flood subsided, which was almost as quick as it came on them. The bodies of the other five were found and interred along the bed of the stream, one to five miles below their camp. The names only of Flasher and Royal have been ascertained.

### A FOOL BY STEAMER LINES.

#### Wheat Shipped to China Must Pay Seven Dollars Per Ton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The three steamship lines, which have been struggling for the China trade, have formed a pool on flour rates. This morning the agents notified shippers that thereafter the schedule rate will be $7 a ton to China. The agreement which has been entered into by the Pacific Mail, Occidental & Oriental and Canadian Pacific, is the result of a conference between Manager Rice of the old lines and the agents of the Canadian company. Mr. Rice said this morning:

"During the last few months the Pacific Mail, Occidental & Oriental and Canadian Pacific have been cutting lower and lower. Freights have been ridiculously low on eastward bound cargoes. Flour has been carried about 6000 miles for $2 50 a ton, and, on every item freights have been forced away down below what they should be legitimately. At the same time the Chinese steerage passenger price was marked down so that there was no profit in carrying Chinese, although that used to be one of the most lucrative items in the business. The Pacific Mail and Occidental & Oriental lines on one side and the Canadian Pacific on the other became weary of this sort of business; there was no money in it, and so some days ago there was a conference. We have all agreed to put up the flour rate to $7 a ton. When it was $2 50 a ton it was no better than ballast, but at $7 there is a reasonable profit in handling it."

"Are any other rates affected?" was asked.

"Not as yet," said Rice. "Flour is the principal article of export to China, and naturally it would be the first article to receive attention."

SPECULATION ABOUT THE DIVISION.

Some speculation is being indulged in concerning the way the business will be divided when the pool is completely organized. It is the general opinion that the Canadian Company will be content with one-fourth of all the San Francisco business, and can have the right to gather all the flour possible from Portland without any interference on the part of the old lines. This fourth of the export trade, together with exports from Vancouver, will give the Canadian Company a stable foothold.

The Occidental & Oriental Company will, in one sense of the word, fare the worst. It is reported that it will accept three-eighths of the export trade as its share, and as it has no supporting line or business except what the railroad can throw in the way, the compromise means a dead loss of one-eighth of all the business. The Occidental & Oriental formerly had half the trade. The Pacific Mail Co.'s China line will, if report be true, get the remaining three-eighths of the business. Any deficiency which the company may have on account of the loss of one-eighth of the business it formerly had can easily be made up on the Continental, American & New York line.

This is the mode of division, which many importers and a few exporters think will be adopted. Some time ago the Canada Company was known to be desirous of a compromise, on a guarantee of one-third of the outward business, but this proposition was not acceptable to the old lines, the agents of which thought the Canada people wanted too much, when it was taken into consideration that some business is done at Vancouver.

There seems to be little likelihood that the larger steamers of the Canada line will call at San Francisco any longer. They were brought here originally for two reasons, one of which was to scare the old China lines into a division of the trade, and the other to bring big cargoes of Coolies awaiting shipment at Hong Kong for America.

#### Belva Lockwood Takes the Stump.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 31.—Belva Lockwood and Congressman Hatch and Marsh addressed thirty thousand people at the Grangers' picnic yesterday. Belva complimented Cleveland for his retaliatory message, saying the country had had enough war. The tariff question she declared, was a bugbear. Her remarks were enthusiastically received.

Said the rose to the snowdrop:
"Let's make a wedding!
And as we grow together
We'll be a bridal bouquet."
But the snowdrop quietly answered:
"Not married, if you please!
I'd rather be single
And grow on my own roots."

*Warranted, B. K., Aug. 31.—John Wallace, aged 94, committed himself in his son's home at Bayonne last night.*

### THE BAGGING TRUST.

#### They Buy Cheaper and Sell Higher Than Ever Before.

#### THE FARMER CAN'T HELP HIMSELF

#### A Member of the Trust Says if the Duty Were Removed They Would Drive a Corner Every Other Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Anderson Gratz of St. Louis was called as the first witness before the house committee on manufactures to-day, in the inquiry as to the alleged cotton bagging trust. He said the variation in the prices of two-pound bagging from 1877 to 1887 had been from 10¾ cents per yard in 1877 to 11¾ cents in 1886 and 7¼ cents in 1887. The price of jute butts had been lower this August than in any August for the last ten years. The price of cotton bagging during August varied from 11 to 12½ cents per yard.

A number of contracts between witness's firm, as agents of other firms, and other cotton bagging firms in the United States was produced, with a view to showing the steps taken by the cotton bagging manufacturing firms to control the production and provide for its sale at stipulated prices. The object of the agreement was to enable the parties to obtain and maintain control of cotton bagging produced in this country for the present season. The trust has secured control of about two-thirds of the cotton bagging in the country. The remaining third, about 15,000,000 yards, has been produced by persons who are not in any way connected with the trust.

THE TRUST'S MEMBERSHIP.

The contract shows that the agreement is between the firms of L. Waterbury & Co., of New York city, party of the first part, and the Chadwick Bagging Manufacturing Co., Levines & Co., of Boston, New York Bagging Company, Eagle Mills and Southern Mills Bagging Co., and the Empire Bagging Co., parties of the second part. The parties of the second part agreed to sell and deliver to L. Waterbury & Co. all the bagging on hand when the contract was made, and such as might thereafter be acquired or manufactured by them during the year 1888, Waterbury & Co. to act as the center of correspondence, through which the increase and reduction in price are brought about. It is agreed that the profits and losses shall be shared in proportion. The sale and prices of cotton bagging are determined by a majority of the members of the second part.

The first set price of cotton bagging was made in New York by the trust, about the middle of July. At the proposition of witness, 9½ cents was then fixed as the price.

On January 1st the productive capacity of Warren, Jones & Gratz, in conjunction with several firms which they represented, was two-thirds of all the productive capacity of the South, but they actually produced seven-eighths of all that was produced in the South.

AN ADVANCE OF THREE CENTS.

Since the price was fixed in July the members of the trust had advanced the price of cotton bagging 3 cents per yard. The present price of cotton bagging in this country is 3 cents higher than that at which the foreign manufactured product can be brought here, inclusive of freight charges. This was due to the fact that the production of material in this country was confined to a few firms. Probably 60 per cent. of this year's bagging was in the hands of the retail dealers, and the other 40 per cent. in the hands of the manufacturers.

If the duty on cotton bagging and jute was left unchanged, witness thought the trust would go out of existence, and if those articles were admitted free the firms would grind out a corner every other year. As people of the planter were absorbed and impecative, and he must have bagging, no matter what the cost. During the last three or four years there was little bagging imported, the domestic supply being equal to the demand.

Charles A. Pearce of St. Louis, secretary of the Standard Mills Bagging Company, one of the concerns enjoined by the trust, assented generally to the testimony given by Gratz, and the committee adjourned till to-morrow.

### THE TRANSCONTINENTAL TARIFF.

#### A Meeting at Chicago of Representatives of Western Roads.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Chairman Midgely arrived home to-day and presided at a meeting of the representatives of the western roads, called for the purpose of considering the objections raised by Chicago shippers against the new transcontinental tariff. A committee of three was appointed to confer with a committee of the transcontinental roads, with a view to securing modification of the rates. A conference will be held Monday. In the meantime the new rates will be put into effect to-morrow by the Santa Fe, Wabash and Burlington roads; other western lines refusing to adopt the tariff in its present shape.

### A BORDEAUX WINE MERCHANT

#### En Route for California to Inform Himself Concerning the Wine Crop.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Henry Cruse, partner in the Bordeaux wine house of Cruse & Filo, is in this city on the way to California. He was interviewed by W. Z. Mains, and says the wine crop of France promises to be excellent, although it has been injured somewhat by the cold weather of August. "Cruse is bound for California. They do things so different there," he said. "The idea seems to be to turn your wine into money as fast as possible, while in France we want to keep it eight or ten years any way."

### FLINT GLASS ENGRAVERS

#### Demand an Advance Which Manufacturers Decline to Pay.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 31.—A general strike of the flint glass workers of the country is expected to-morrow when the new scale for engravers is supposed to go into effect. Engravers demand not less than 18 cents per dozen for engraving, and manufacturers say they cannot pay the advance, which is about 50 per cent on the cheapest grades of glassware. Suspension of work in nearly all the factories in the country is probable. About 2000 men will be affected.

### CHOLERA IN MICHIGAN.

#### Nothing Further from the Alleged Infected District.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Aug. 31.—There is no telegraphic communication with Presque Isle county, where the alleged cases of cholera appeared, and no further advices have been received. The only paper published in the county says the disease is undoubtedly contagious, but all means of its spreading will be prevented. Many persons have died, and many are hovering between life and death. Late facts, however, lend encouragement.

### A GIGANTIC TRUST.

#### Southern Fruit Growers Preparing to Realize off Their Product.

ATLANTA, Aug. 31.—It is learned that a few days ago a secret conference of fruit men from all parts of the country was held at New Orleans, at which a tropical fruit trust was formed, with an aggregate capital of $19,000,000. The trust will purchase the entire offerings of tropical fruits. Steamers and consumers will be unable to get a single banana or plaintain save through this trust.

### ANOTHER MINE HORROR.

#### An Explosion of Gas Causes Death and Destruction in a Coal Pit.

SCRANTON, Aug. 31.—A terrific explosion of gas occurred at the colliery of the Mount Pleasant Coal Company, this afternoon, working ruin and destruction in the mine and causing the death and injury of a number of employes. It is impossible to learn the particulars. Exploring parties are hindered from entering until danger from afterdamp is over.

### TWELVE SUITS AGAINST A TAILOR.

#### Because He Imported a Dozen Journeymen and Gave Them Work.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—This afternoon United States District Attorney Rashaw filed twelve suits against Harry A. Smidt, leading St. Louis tailor, for the sum of $2000 each, for alleged violation of the United States law forbidding the importation of contract labor. Smidt, the charge is, has imported Peter Leowalld, who arrived in St. Louis April 2, 1886. The others are for importations of eleven journeymen tailors, who arrived here July 31, 1886. Smidt denies that he has violated the law, but admits that he advanced passage money to the men, who came over because they had no funds, and he needed workmen.

#### The Deep-Water Convention.

DENVER, Aug. 31.—The deep-water convention to-day rescinded its action in deciding to hold the next convention at Topeka, and left the matter with the committee on permanent organization.

The resolution presented yesterday afternoon by C. S. Thomas of Colorado, declaring it the sense of the convention that the congress of the United States be memorialized to institute a system of reservoirs for the storage of water on Western lands, to be constructed by the general government and used under state and federal control for the purpose of irrigation, together with an amendment that when these reservoirs are completed they shall be under control of the state governments, was adopted.

After extending a vote of thanks to the citizens of Denver the convention adjourned sine die.

#### A Military Convict Killed.

CHEYENNE, Aug. 31.—A colored military convict named Handley was killed at Fort Russell, near this city, yesterday, by Private Atkinson of the Seventeenth infantry. The latter was a member of the guard in charge of some prisoners, including Handley, who made a break for liberty. He ran 300 yards, paying no attention to the commands to halt, and was instantly killed by a ball from Atkinson's rifle.

#### Gold Strike in Dakota.

HOWARD, Aug. 31.—Great excitement exists among all classes here, brought about by the finding of gold dust thickly mixed with sand thrown from an excavation which some workmen were digging for well purposes. Old miners were soon on the spot, and pronounced the find as very promising. From a quantity obtained an assay was made, valuing the quality at $18 per ounce.

#### To Row from New York to Boston.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—George Johnson, an old time Harlem river oarsman of the Nonpareil rowing club, will next Sunday start on a trip never before attempted—that of rowing from New York to Boston in a shell. Johnson has great confidence in his ability to accomplish it. His boat is a twenty-foot shell, and eighteen inches beam.

#### Killed His Wife.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Eli Kahn, a cigar maker 61 years old, killed his wife this morning.

Kahn was wealthy, and had retired from business. He was 62 years old, and his wife was five years older. The bodies were both cold in death when found.

#### Death of "Mr. Crowley."

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The famous educated chimpanzee known as "Mr. Crowley," in Central park, died this morning.

Crowley cost $10,000, and has been the leading menagerie attraction in Central park for four years.

#### Arrested for Smuggling Opium.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 31.—Tuesday two revenue officers went to Sand Beach and arrested Capt. Harry Durant, of the schooner Emma, and brought him here to answer to a charge of smuggling opium.

#### Large Sawmill Burned.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 31.—A telegram from Fairchild, this county, says: W. C. Foster's mammoth sawmill was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $80,000; insured for $60,000.

#### A Merchant Kills a Farmer.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Aug. 31.—Yesterday James Hardesty, the principal merchant of West Louisville, shot and killed Wm. Murphy, a leading farmer. The cause is unknown.

#### Yellow Fever Bulletin.

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 31.—Official report for eighteen hours ending noon: New cases, 3; deaths, 1; total cases, 196; total deaths, 27. Weather still cloudy; local rains.

#### Absconding Cashier Arrested.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Charles I. Debaum, absconding assistant cashier of the Park National bank who stole $110,000, was arrested in Canada last night.

#### The Crisis Past.

NEWPORT, Aug. 31.—Admiral Porter's son authorizes the statement that the crisis in his father's case is past. He is now out of danger.

### A CALIFORNIA MURDERER HANGED.

#### He Died as He Lived, a Hardened Wretch, Defying the Terrors of Death.

SAN RAFAEL, Aug. 31.—George W. Cox was hanged here to-day for the murder of his son-in-law, Henry G. Cook, last November.

Cox fell asleep at 11 o'clock last night, and slept soundly until 6 this morning. At 7:30 he ate a hearty breakfast. The prisoner had regarded the execution with the utmost calmness and indifference till this morning, when, though seemingly careless to his fate, it could be plainly seen that he was endeavoring to nerve himself for the dreadful moment.

At 8 o'clock Rev. Crawford visited him for the purpose of offering religious consolation, but he refused to listen to his entreaties, and when told by the minister that it was now time for him to turn to the Savior replied: "Yes, I'll turn to the devil!"

He maintained a belief that death ended the soul, and said to the sheriff, "I am no more afraid to die than to eat my breakfast."

When asked, about 9 o'clock to-day, what time he preferred the execution to take place, Cox replied, "At any time between 10 and 12; it don't matter to me."

The sheriff, accompanied by deputies, with visiting officers and a physician, entered the cell. Sheriff Thorn said:

"George, we have come to perform a solemn duty."

"All right, go ahead," replied Cox.

The sheriff showed him the death warrant and he said, "That's all right."

Deputy Sheriff Maloney then read the death warrant and Sheriff Thorn asked:

"George, have you any remarks to make? If so, do it now."

Cox replied: "I have been badly treated all my life, but since living in jail I have been treated kindly by you."

At 10:35 the condemned man, led by Sheriff Thorn, ascended the scaffold. Cox asked if the rope and knot was all right.

"Yes, all right, George," said the sheriff.

He was then pinned on the trap and straps were placed on him by the sheriff, during which time he trembled violently and suddenly called out:

"Take a good observation, gentlemen. This is nothing, only when a fellow thinks so," and as the rope was being placed around his neck, exclaimed: "Boys, I'm not sorry for anything I've done in my life."

At 10:38 the black cap was adjusted, and he said: "Don't smother me, for ——'s sake."

At 10:39 the drop fell. The rope cut the carotid artery, which caused a sound like escaping steam. At 10:49 the body was cut down. On examination the doctors found that the neck was dislocated and that the rope had cut all but the cervical muscles and the condemned man died without the least struggle.

The crime for which Cox suffered death was the murder of his son-in-law, Henry Cook, near his sheep ranch, November 3. The murdered man was eating dinner when Cox approached, and without warning fired a shot. Cox claimed that Cook had threatened to kill him on different occasions, and had been too intimate with his wife.

#### A Novel Idea.
##### Texas Siftings.

Two teachers of languages were discussing matters and things relative to their profession. Do your pupils pay up regularly on the first of each month?" asked one of them. "No, they no pay," was the reply. "I often have to wait for weeks and weeks before I get my pay, and sometimes I don't get it at all. You can't well dun the parents for the money." "Why don't you do as I do? I always get my money regularly." "How do you manage it?" "It is very simple. For instance I am teaching a boy French, and on the first day of the month his folks don't pay the money for the lesson. In that event I give the boy the following sentences to translate and write out at home: 'I have no money. The month is up. Hast thou got any money? Have not thy parents got money? I need money very much. Why hast thou not brought the money this morning? Did thy father not give thee any money? Say he no money in the pocket-book of his uncle's great aunt?' That teaches them. Next morning you bet they bring the money."

[illegible]

### FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

#### China Refuses to Ratify the Exclusion Treaty.

#### CANADA EXPECTED TO WEAKEN.

#### Only One American Vessel Seized During the Year—A Victory for the Northern Pacific Company—Old World News.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—China refuses to ratify the American treaty restricting immigration.

#### CANADA EXPECTED TO WEAKEN.

##### She Will Probably Grant the Demanded Concessions to Avoid Retaliation.

TORONTO, Aug. 31.—It is believed that at to-morrow's cabinet meeting the privilege of purchasing supplies and manufactured cargoes in Canadian ports will be granted American fishing vessels, and that Canada will be made free to vessels of both countries in order to avoid the threatened retaliation.

ONLY ONE AMERICAN VESSEL SEIZED.

OTTAWA, Aug. 31.—A special report on the fisheries protection service for the last year has been issued. It shows that only one seizure was made of American vessels during the year.

Several vessels were held for violating the customs regulations. Canada paid for the service $104,000 during the year.

#### A Triumph For the Northern Pacific.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 31.—The government last night ratified the agreement with the Northern Pacific railroad, 27 to 10, five supporters of the government being among the minority. The Northern Pacific will push its work with all possible speed.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 31.—The bill respecting the agreement between the Northern Pacific railroad and the Manitoba government was read the second time in the legislature this morning, and carried by a vote of 27 to 16. This settles the bargain, and shuts out the proposals made by the Manitoba road.

#### The Manitoba Road.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 31.—W. P. Clough, president of the Manitoba road, has submitted several modifications of his road's offer to the Manitoba legislature, which would effect a saving to the province.

#### Honduras Railways.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Capitalists here advanced $6,000,000 to build railroads in Honduras and elsewhere to concentrate at certain points.

#### Mutiny Quelled.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Lourenzo Marquez, Africa, says the mutiny in the Portuguese garrison there has been quelled.

#### Arrested for Inciting a Strike.

AMIENS, Aug. 31.—M. Vaillant, the socialist leader, and five colleagues have been arrested for inciting workmen to strike.

#### Many Lives Lost in a Hurricane.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A hurricane occurred on Aigoa bay on the 30th, during which nine vessels were wrecked and many lives were lost.

#### The Young Prince Baptized.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The infant son of Emperor William was baptized to-day. He was christened Oscar Carl Gustav Adolph.

### CALIFORNIA.

#### Personal and General Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Dr. J. W. Robinson, of Jacksonville, Oregon, is registered at the Grand.

Chief Crowley has received a letter from Oregon, asking him to search for James Balch, who escaped from the Washington territory insane asylum. It has been ascertained that Mrs. Balch was stopping at the International hotel until a few weeks ago.

By the terms of an agreement among the retail coal dealers, the price of their wares will be advanced to-morrow. Wellington coal is to be advanced to $20 a ton, and other varieties in proportion. Consumers placed many orders to-day, so as to avoid paying the advanced price. Wholesale dealers, miners and importers are holding coal for further increased prices.

The steamer Queen of the Pacific will make a trial trip next Sunday, prior to her departure for San Diego. Lieut.-Commander Hollis of the navy has examined the steamer, with a view to ascertaining whether she can be used as a cruiser in case of war.

He will report to navy department.

Dispatches to-day announce the formation at New Orleans of an immense trust that proposes to corner all the tropical fruits. Several large fruit dealers here were spoken to in regard to the matter, and said they were not in the trust, and it would have no effect on fruits in this market.

Two more small-pox patients were sent to the pest house to-day.

James Eagan is on trial in the superior court for the murder of William Aubray, a saloon keeper, on the night of January 1st last. The trial will probably be concluded to-morrow.

There is much complaint here over the lack of accommodation for public school children.

At the session to-day of the State Horticultural Society, Leonard Coates of Napa read a paper on "Types of French Prunes." The speaker claimed that the perfect prune is grown in California, and is called the Golden Prune of Oregon.

The case against J. A. Dimmig, for the murder of Henry Benhayon, was postponed in Judge Murphy's court to-day at the request of defendant's attorney until November 12.

It has only now become public that shortly after the steamer Noyo left Portland here on the 29th inst., had laid Victoria on her way to this port, Capt. Huntington found in a secluded portion of the vessel a valise for which an owner could not be found, and which, upon being opened, was found to contain eighty-five five-tael boxes of opium, worth about $678, which it was undoubtedly somebody's intention to smuggle ashore at this port. Upon its arrival here the opium was handed to Surveyor Tinnin, who formally seized it.

#### The Chester Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The Pilot

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The Chester Disaster.

ester, Aug. 31.—The Pilot com- ld another meeting this after- hich it was decided to meet on afternoon next and continue the ion into the cause of the collision the Oceanic and the City of Chester. ublishers decided to go into the t if the responsibility of the disaster and officials connected with the on were directed to summon every- had any practical knowledge, both ses which led to the disaster and ion of the weather when the fatal occurred.

Great Irrigation Project.

o, Aug. 31.—A private dispatch ommercial says has been granted to Te Vaca Land and Water Com- ion for the location of seven gigantic ng the lower line or in lower to hold water from a watershed miles, or sufficient to irrigate s of land in this county and rsons. It is estimated that the cost $5,500,000.

Importants to Convict.

ancy, Aug. 31.—In the superior y District Attorney Jones moved se of Isaac Graham, held for the Joseph Bennett, thirty-eight years accused, on the ground that it impossible to convict defendant, lapse of time before the crime The court took the matter under

Shipping.

FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Clearances— Wilmington ship Hayseige and Chanslor, Fort Townsend. De- Steamer Danube and Oregon- steamer Ada, Fort Townsend; Victoria; bark Sameset,

Democrats of Bath, Me., ssue to the mechanics of denounce the course of ending the tariff and say Cleveland. Capt. a wealthy shipbuilder, large lumber manufac- Varney, a retired shipmaster, marble manufacturer Fred- Rogers, Wells, Brewster

## NEWS FROM THE EAST SIDE.

### Improvements of the Public School Grounds and Buildings.

Portland Paving Company Threaten to Sue the City—Bellar Explosion—Returning from the Seaside—Various Notes.

It may be stated that every dollar spent in improving the school grounds and in making the buildings more attractive and comfortable is money well laid out. The directors of our city schools have had some very important improvements made to the grounds and in the buildings. At Stephens school the school block has been enclosed and the surroundings graded and leveled off. The building itself, having been built last year, did not require any repairs inside. There will be a full school in this building this year, as there has been quite an addition to the population of that portion of the city. The new district created between Sellwood and East Portland may take a few, but not many.

Considerable work has been done in the Central school building. The walls of all the rooms have been nicely painted and tinted. Some very artistic work has been done on the ceiling in the shape of stenciling that adds much to the appearance of the rooms. By tinting the walls the dead white color is avoided and a much better light is attained. Prof. Wetzell's private office on the second floor, fitted by the professor, is a model of neatness and convenience. The floor is carpeted with Brussels and the ceiling is frescoed in a beautiful and skilful manner. Indeed it is the finest piece of work of the kind in the city. S. Older, who did the work, designed the plan. Prof. Wetzell certainly has a very fine private office.

As the OREGONIAN reporter was shown through the building the examination of teachers was in progress. There were quite a large number of young ladies being examined to secure certificates. If anyone thinks for an instant that there are no handsome lady teachers in Oregon he should take a look at the class. Prof. Burnham of Portland, and Prof. Robinson are assisting Prof. Wetzell. The examination will close to-day.

The depression in the grounds have all been filled up, and there will be no pools of water standing when the rains come. It is the intention of the directors to put out some shrubbery later on.

At the North Central school-house the principal work has been done on the grounds. The block on which the building stands has been carefully level'd, and the sides fronting on the streets have been nicely graded.

Altogether the three school buildings and grounds are very creditable to the city, and shows a progressive spirit of enterprise. The taxpayers cheerfully bore the burden of expense incurred in putting up their fine new building, called the North Central, and in making the extensive additions to Stephens school, and now they have the satisfaction of realizing that East Portland has as fine schools as can be found anywhere in Oregon. The pupils are no longer in damp and cramped-up quarters, but have commodious rooms, pleasant surroundings, and competent instructors.

School will commence one week from next Monday.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock the boiler of a steam wood sawing machine belonging to F. Michel exploded while in operation on the south side of D street between Third and Fourth streets. It seems that the explosion was caused by allowing the boi le to become empty and then introducing cold water into it. There was considerable steam up, and two buckets of water were poured into the tank which supplies the boiler. The machine was started, and in an instant the explosion took place. A section about two feet long of the upper portion of the boiler was torn off, and it is supposed was carried in the air it fell in Prof. Bullock's yard, fifty feet from the machine. There were a number of children sitting on the fence only a few feet away, and this section passed over their heads in the yard beyond. Had any of the children been struck by the flying fragments serious accidents must have resulted. Strange as it may seem, none of the men operating the machine were injured, as the force of the explosion expanded itself upward. Evidently the parties did not understand their business or they would have known the boiler was empty, nor would they have poured cold water into the heated boiler. The machine should see that none but competent men run the steam wood sawing machines, as they are operated at our doors and on our streets.

THREATEN TO SUE THE CITY.

The Portland Pavement Company have a contract on Sixteenth street for a portion of the work. It is claimed by the company that they will lose money on their contract, alleging as the cause that the city surveyor made a mistake in his calculations. It was stated yesterday that the company will commence suit to recover damages from the city. Mr. Bellinger has not been interviewed in relation to the matter, but very likely he can throw some light on the subject. The company claim it took more dirt to make certain fills than the estimates called for.

NOTES.

Dr. Dav Raffety and family have returned from the seaside.

The Albina public schools will open next Monday with Prof. Young as principal and Miss Ella M. Crawford as assistant.

The heavy explosions heard yesterday north of the city was only some one blasting out some stumps near Margaretta avenue.

Mr. Thomas Hislop has returned from the seaside after a pleasant sojourn of several weeks. Mrs. Al Kadderly has also returned from the seaside.

In the item in regard to the improvement of Eleventh street an injustice is done to S. Mahaffey, the contractor. The gentleman who reported that dirt was being put on instead of gravel made a mistake. There was a depression in the block and he came along when dirt was being put in it and got an impression a bad job was being done.

### A CHINESE INFIDEL.

One Who Does Not Believe in "Joss" Nor Accepts The Christian's Faith.

Among the Chinese, as well as among other races, there is occasionally met a "Doubting Thomas." A very pronounced one of the sect who holds in derision the belief of their fathers is Mow Yee, an intelligent Chinaman who earns a livelihood among his countrymen through the lightness and deftness of his fingers in the festive game of fan-tan.

In conversation with a reporter last night he remarked that the practice of shipping the bones of departed ones home, was a superstitious and foolish one. It was his belief that when a man died that was the end of him, and it made no difference where his bones lay, as they would decay in one place as well as another. The custom of burning paper and placing lights to keep away the devil, was also a foolish and expensive one. He had never seen any devils yet, and he would not believe that there were any in existence until he saw them. Other Chinamen had claimed to have seen his Satanic majesty, but he was not willing to take their word for it. He was not ready to take things on faith, but needed the proof of his own eyesight. The worshiping of a "Joss" he characterized as decidedly silly; he could see no sense in prostrating himself before wood and stone. It was also a puzzle to him how the Joss could favor two contending parties at the same time.

He would think it no desecration to take hold of the Joss and dump him into the river; but it would be a dangerous thing for him to attempt it, however, he thought.

### ABOUT BURIAL PERMITS.

No Complete Record Kept—The Ordinance Not Complied With.

It would be interesting to know why physicians do not report deaths to the chief of police, as health officer of the city, as provided by law. Owing to their failure to do this, burial permits are not issued, and a very incomplete record of the deaths occurring in the city is kept. The keeping of such a record is a very important matter and the law in the case is plain, and there is no good reason why it should not be complied with. It is the duty of the chief of police to see that this law is enforced, and his attention is called to the matter. Following are the sections of ordinance 5004 providing for the furnishing of certificates by physicians and the issuance of burial permits by the health officer and fixing the penalty for violation of the law:

Section 4. In the case of the death of any person within the city, it shall be the duty of the attending physician within twelve hours thereafter, or in his absence a physician to be employed by the board of health, immediately on receiving notice of his employment, to give to the chief of police a written certificate, stating the date and cause of death, and such other information about such deceased person as the board of health may deem requisite and necessary.

Sec. 5. The chief of police, as health officer, shall on receipt of a duly qualified physician's certificate, filled out in the form to be prescribed and furnished by the board of health, and not otherwise issue a permit for the removal from the city of any deceased person. No undertaker or other person or persons shall remove or cause to be removed from this city any corpse, or the body of any deceased person, without having first obtained a permit from the chief of police.

Sec. 23.—Any person who shall violate the provisions of this ordinance shall, on conviction before the police judge, be fined not less than $10, nor more than $100, or imprisonment in the city jail not less than three nor more than ninety days for each offense.

### CHASED BY A MAD BULL.

The Exciting Adventure of Col. Frank J. Parker at Yaquina Bay.

Col. Frank J. Parker, editor of the Walla Walla *Statesman*, who has been re-tiouring at Yaquina bay with his family for several days, experienced an exciting adventure, which is thus related by the Newport *News*:

A large party of tourists were up to Otter rock on Friday. One four-horse coach containing nine or ten passengers and driven by Johnny Hamilton, was met on the beach by an infuriated bull, who showed unmistakable symptoms of being on the warpath. When the coach arrived within a few yards of the brute he made a charge upon the horses and Johnny was obliged to swing them around and put back for Newport. The retreat which was reluctantly begun soon developed into a "Bull Run" panic, and was kept up amid the wildest excitement for more than half a mile, when the enemy gave up the chase but continued to patrol the beach and prevented the party from pursuing their journey. They accordingly returned to Cape Foulweather and spent the day, concluding that Otter rock was too high for them.

Later in the day those who had preceded this party began returning, with the gallant Col. Parker of the Walla Walla *Statesman* and his amiable wife leading the van on foot. They were a mile or so in advance of the main party, intent upon searching for shells and water agates along the shore, entirely oblivious of danger, until a cow, low near at hand warned them of the approaching foe. The colonel took in the situation at a glance, and knowing that "discretion is the better part of valor," gave the command to retreat. While his wife was vainly endeavoring to climb the precipitous bluff, the colonel armed himself with a club from among some drift wood near by, and like a Roman gladiator prepared for mortal combat.

With one eye on his retreating wife, and one on the advancing bull, he frantically endeavored to swallow his heart as it came into his mouth during the terrible suspense. But, like the lion tamer, he kept the eye of the brute, and gradually retreated to a place more safe than picturesque, and awaited the coming of his friends. Had an artist been on the spot, a better subject for a sketch of "Beauty and the Beast" could not have been wished. The colonel thinks it was a Harrison bull.

### JOINED IN WEDLOCK.

Names of Those to Whom Marriage Licenses Have Been Issued.

During the month of August the following marriage licenses were issued by the county clerk:

1—J. M. Kinzel 21, Geo. Armstrong 31.
2—Victoria A. Ware 34, Miles G. Root 36.
4—Emma Friendly 22, Sig L. Cohn 27.
6—K. D. O'Hara 25, H. H. Brown 25.
6—Mary Peterson 26, Wm. Wilson 28.
7—C. E. Schweer 21, G. M. Hamilton 28.
7—A. E. Anderson 52, Lewis Cornelius 35.
8—Martha J. Johnson 19, Michael Shea 23.
8—Mary Wanloss 26, J. R. Patterson 32.
8—Lydia D. Miner 20, J. P. Burdick 29.
8—Kate McPhillips 24, A. McDonald 35.
8—Virginia Rhodes 16, L. A. Chambreau 22.
8—Ella Webster 27, R. McPherson 32.
14—Mary J. Cathey 23, John La Due 28.
14—Anna Haslett 20, Daniel McAllen 36.
14—Lulu Humphrey 19, J. W. McBurney 22.
16—R. Shaprirer 17, Gus Leise 23.
16—Sallie Gwynne 18, H. P. Conser 28.
16—E. Taylor 32, F. P. Kinister 34.
17—Mary P. Joyce 19, W. E. Haynes 26.
21—J. W. Older 18, J. H. Kistler 24.
21—H. M. Dunbar 23, P. Herling 40.
22—S. E. Gattenbein 26, R. C. Schmidt 28.
22—May Steffensen 30, F. A. Reitzel 39.
24—Eva Kartz 30, A. Westfield 56.
28—M. Barnett 34, M. M. Barnett 35.
29—M. Jorgensen 24, P. P. Moegaurd 26.
30—M. J. Flannagan 23, James Berry 34.
30—K. Doshner 24, Frank Krause 32.

### CALIFORNIA GRAND ARMY DELEGATION.

Will Arrive in Portland Next Tuesday Morning—Oregon's Attendance.

Of the Oregon members of the Grand Army of the Republic Mr. O. Summers and wife, ex-Sheriff Jordan and Mr. C. E. DuBois (with the board of immigration's exhibit) have already gone forward to Columbus. H. B. Oatman and daughter, W. A. Buntz and wife go to-morrow. The California delegation, under M. Goodman, Grand Commander of the California G. A. R., will be met at Ashland by General Ticket Agent E. P. Rogers of the Oregon & California railroad, who leaves here to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Rogers will arrive in Ashland at 8 o'clock Monday morning, and at 3 in the afternoon the excursion train will arrive there. The train consists of eleven cars, and travels just ahead of the regular overland express. Barring accidents they will arrive here at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

### LOCAL NOTES.

Stout's hotel at Sea View will not be closed this season until the last of September.

The Standard theatre and the Armstrong & Holton nines play at Riverside Sunday afternoon.

W. S. Calvin and R. M. Kelly applied for a license to wed at the office of the county clerk yesterday.

Services will be resumed at the First Congregational church to-morrow. The newly elected pastor, Rev. H. V. Roninger, will preach morning and evening.

Shortly after noon yesterday the Potter, returning from Iwaco, passed the State of California at St. Helens bar. The latter had cleared from the bar and was starting on its voyage.

The dry dock at Albina was further examined yesterday by Captains Von Schmidt and Troup, who will consult to-day with General Manager Holcomb with reference to it.

Suit was begun in Justice Phelan's court yesterday to recover $250 as damages from J. A. Martin, who owned a pile of lumber which fell over and jammed the hand of a boy who was playing around it.

The heartfelt thanks of the mother and brothers of the late Charles T. Smith is extended to the many friends and acquaintances of the deceased for their kindness to and remembrance of a noble son and brother.

### PERSONAL.

Mr. W. M. Wisdom is at the seaside for his health.

Hon. Frank Allyn and Mrs. Allyn of Tacoma, are at the Esmond.

Dr. A. I. Nicklin and family have returned from a five weeks' sojourn at the coast.

Hon. John M. Gearin returns to Portland on the steamer which left San Francisco yesterday.

A. F. McClaine and family, of Tacoma, returned home last night, after a visit among relatives in Silverton and Eugene.

Rev. Augusto Soares of London, England, is in the city and will occupy the Plymouth Congregational church pulpit to-morrow morning.

Mr. J. L. Atkinson has so far recovered from the effects of his mishap at the beach that he was able to be out on the porch of his residence yesterday.

For delicacy, for purity and for improvement of the complexion nothing equals Pozzoni's Powder.

## THE IDAHO PANHANDLE.

### Residents of That Section Still Desirous of Annexation.

Shoshone County the Only Locality Not Practically Unanimous in Favor of Being Joined to Washington Territory.

Judge Norman Buck, editor of the *Stars and Bars*, of Lewiston, Idaho, is in the city, on his way to Rathdrum to attend court. This is his first visit to Portland, and he expresses himself as surprised at the extent and obvious prosperity of the city, and thinks the business activity displayed is far too great to warrant the many adverse criticisms which have been made upon Portland's merchants and capitalists.

Judge Buck is a genial gentleman and pleasant conversationalist, and gracefully submitted to the interviewing process at the hands of an OREGONIAN reporter.

"Is the renomination of DuBois for delegate satisfactory to the republicans of Northern Idaho?" asked the reporter.

"So far as his republicanism is concerned, yes;" answered the judge. "But he has not kept his pledges to our section of the territory upon the annexation question."

THE OREGONIAN's dispatch from Shoshone this morning was evidently sent by some one opposed to the annexation of the panhandle to Washington territory, with the intent of giving out an impression that there exists in that section a strong element opposed to it. DuBois has always been opposed to annexation and some of his friends are working hard to furnish him with an excuse to break the pledges he made two years ago."

"What would be the effect of annexation to Washington?"

"It is a matter of the greatest importance to the people of Northern Idaho. It would raise the value of property fully 25 per cent. We now pay from 3 to 8 per cent. more interest on money than people just across the line in Washington. We come to Spokane Falls, Walla Walla and Portland to transact all our business."

"Will the annexation question cut any considerable figure in the coming election?"

"Yes; many republicans of Northern Idaho will not support Mr. DuBois unless he puts himself in a position to regain their confidence."

"What are the democratic candidate's chances?"

"The democratic candidate is James H. Hawley, at present United States attorney for the territory and an old resident of Idaho. He is a practical miner and very popular among that class. He is considered as a strong candidate, outside of his party."

### La Camas News.

Mr. Sass is putting up a new building on his lot on Fifth street.

Mr. S. J. Powers is putting up a residence in Cowan's addition.

The new church which is being built on the hill will show off quite well from the town.

Mr. McMaster is preparing to build a residence in Cowan's addition opposite Mr. Faubion's residence.

Mrs. Butterfield is now rapidly recovering from her recent severe illness, and is able to be around again.

J. M. Anderson and wife, of Elmer, Chehalis county, W. T., are visiting relatives and friends in LaCamas.

A. M. Roberts, who had his leg broken while working in the logging camp about a month ago, is rapidly recovering and is now able to get around on crutches.

Walter Smith received a blow in the side with a board, several days ago, and a day or two afterwards he went in swimming and took cold in the hurt which caused inflammation to extend all over the abdomen. He is now slowly recovering.

### Gilliam County Notes.

ARLINGTON, Aug. 30.

The thermometer stands at 100 in the shade, and it has been extremely warm and dry for some time.

Farmers are very busy gathering in the harvest and threshing, which makes times slow and business dull in town.

The city waterworks are about completed. Arlington will have one of the best plants in the state. For protection in case of fire, a hook and ladder and hose company has been organized.

Settlers on Sputtar Flats state that their wheat yields over twenty-seven bushels to the acre, and in the Blalock fields it averages over twenty bushels to the acre. This is encouraging to the farmers, as for a while they feared the crops had been nearly ruined by the long drouth.

### A Handcar Wrecked.

The other evening at Tacoma as the switchback train from the East was at the Pacific avenue station ready to start toward the wharf a gang of railroad workmen on a train of three handcars were hurrying toward a switch to get out of the way. Two of the handcars had gotten safely on the switch before the train started, but the third was some distance away and failed to reach it. The train went thundering down the grade and struck the handcar, scattering a lot of picks, shovels and dinner buckets, with one man, who failed to get off in time, to the four winds. The man was not seriously hurt, but the car was demolished. The footboard of the engine was smashed. No great loss or damage, but a very close call.

### A Generous Donation.

New York Sun.

"My beloved brethren," said a Dakota preacher from his pulpit, "on looking over the collection of last Sabbath morning you can imagine my pleased surprise to discover therein a blue chip. Our dear brother, Deacon Dewrite, kindly cashed it in. The Lord loveth a cheerful giver."

Any one can take Carter's Little Liver Pills they are so very small. No trouble to swallow No pain or griping after taking.

Pullman reservations made for all points east via the Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

Mexican Salve has no equal. Try it. Price 25 cents.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

### Resources of One of the Most Productive Sections of the State.

Its Soil, Timber, Water Power and Contiguity to Portland Worthy of Especial Consideration by the Intending Settler.

The Hillsboro *Independent* has issued a handsome eight-page edition of 10,000 copies, in which appears a lengthy, well written article descriptive of the resources of Washington county and the productiveness of the soil in this section. The contiguity of this county to the metropolis of the Northwest will render it in the near future the most populous of all the agricultural districts of the state. From the *Independent's* article the following excerpts are made:

Washington county is situated in the northwestern part of Oregon and is bounded by the following counties: On the east by Multnomah and Clackamas, south by Yamhill, west by Tillamook and on the north by Columbia. Only one county, and that a small one, lies between it and the Pacific ocean—Tillamook. From the summit of the Coast Range mountains, or even the Scappoose hills and a few other points affording observation, the country presents a beautiful valley or basin-like form, dotted thickly with towns, villages and comfortable farm houses and well-tiled lands. The Coast Range mountains on the western boundary have an elevation of about 3000 feet; the Scappoose hills 1060 feet.

The climate of Washington county differs little from that of the Willamette valley. The summers are cool and beautiful, while the severest "cold Eastern waves" seldom cause the mercury to register as low as ten degrees above zero. The snowfall is light and seldom remains on the ground longer than from three to ten days. During the summer months, from May till September, the rainfall is sufficient to meet the requirements of growing crops and grasses on the stock ranges. Crops are seldom damaged to any extent at harvest time by unwonted rains. But little discomfort is experienced during the "heated term" owing to our proximity to the Pacific ocean and its invigorating breezes.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIVENESS.

The soil is generally rich and may easily be adapted to the growth of any kind of crops. To this fact the county is largely indebted for the great success attendant upon efforts at diversified farming. The prairie lands possess a rich, loamy soil, and when well drained and tilled (the lands are all easily drained, there being usually no trouble about outlets) will produce from twenty to forty-five bushels of wheat to the acre. On the same lands from 50 to 75 bushels of oats are frequently grown. The bottom lands lying along the creeks and rivers are more especially adapted to the production of oats, and a yield of from 90 to 125 bushels per acre is not infrequent. The same lands will produce from three to five tons of timothy or red-top hay to the acre, and when once sown to such grasses, will not need reseeding for six or eight years.

The alluvial deposits often vary from a few inches to several feet in depth, and seem to be inexhaustible. What are termed our poorest uphill clay land will grow from one to four tons of excellent clover to the acre. Instead of impoverishing the soil, it may be brought to a high state of productiveness through being cultivated to clover for a few years. The land should not be "pastured" after the fall rains have softened it, as the clover is easily killed out when the land is in such condition. A splendid crop of wheat may be produced from our poorest clay soil after the clover roots have once penetrated it and neutralized its heavy substance.

Much of the upland is very rich and will grow any kind of crops. The soil is of a gravelly nature, and is commonly denominated "shot land." Such soil is especially adapted to the successful cultivation of wheat, all kinds of vegetables common to the temperate zone, and cannot be too highly commended to the orchardist and the vineyardist. This soil is common to the mountainous districts of the county, and usually can be purchased at from $10 to $30 per acre, the difference in these prices being controlled by the nature of improvements. But $10 per acre is a reasonable price, as the cost of clearing away the brush and timber will not be expensive. Many people simply cut the brush, fell the trees, let the fire remove the timber from the ground and sow the "burns" to timothy, clover or alfalfa, and soon convert the wilderness into an excellent dairy farm at small cost.

For the benefit of those unacquainted with Oregon and the superior advantages possessed by Washington county, we will state in this connection that there is money in the dairy business; the home market has never yet been amply supplied, and no other kind of farming gives such satisfactory cash returns and at the same time helps build up the land impoverished by too long cultivation to cereals. Washington is not a new county, but has populated slowly owing to large tracts of the richest prairie lands having been taken as donation land claims by early settlers and held by them for their future generations of sons and daughters. These lands descending to numerous heirs, are being divided into farms of from 80 to 160 acres each, and much of it offered for sale at reasonable prices, as there is more money in small farming or "crop rotation." The ruling low prices for wheat during recent years have caused the people of this country to turn their attention to the dairy, stock-breeding and fruit culture. To this fact the county owes much of its prosperity. It is out of debt and possesses good public buildings and excellent highways.

TIMBER AND WATERPOWER.

The level portion of the county is about two-thirds prairie and one-third brush and timber land. Much of this area is known as the Tualatin plains, and is acknowledged to be the richest body of land in the famous fertile Willamette valley of Oregon.

The prairies are interspersed with timber belts of from a few rods to one, two and three miles in width, and extending several miles in length. As might be supposed, this timber is not of a gnarled and dwarfed growth, but much of it has attained a height of from 180 to 225 feet, and is being made into lumber suitable for all manner of building purposes. The timber is principally yellow fir; but oak, ash, pine, maple, white fir, red fir, cedar and hemlock abound throughout the forests and are being cut into lumber by our millmen, and used by the factories in the manufacture of all classes of furniture and woodenware and in the construction of buildings.

The western border of the county is mountainous and heavily timbered. That limit extends to the crest of the Coast Range mountains and embraces thousands of acres of the finest timber in the Pacific Northwest, not excepting the dense and invaluable forests of Puget Sound. Here fir and cedar grow to a height of from 250 to 300 feet. Trees from six to ten feet in diameter at the base are no unusual sight. The distance that the first limb is often from fifty to 100 feet. The value of these dense mountain forests can hardly be over-estimated. It will not be long before enterprise and capital will invade the timbered solitude and the hum of the saw will awaken the canyons to life and send out a stream of wealth that will flood the valley with unbounded prosperity. Here is timber enough to give a multitude of sawmills of large capacity constant employment for a quarter of a century. Capital will soon build railroads into the mountains through practicable passes and open the magnificent forests to the insatiable markets of the building world. The white pine and cedar of these forests are of especial value since the country is becoming denuded of superior finishing lumber.

When speaking of water power in connection with the timber in the county, it is probably due those seeking information to say that water power for mills of large capacity is not available. Yet the streams are numerous and of great value to the lumberman in "driving" logs. A few mills in the county are propelled by water power and are operated for nine months in the year. A A sawmill is being operated on Gales creek, few miles above Forest Grove, by Lyda & Sons, and they claim to have power sufficient to run the machinery of a large woolen mill, and have talked of inducing capital to take hold of the project.

Among the streams that drain our lands, afford pure water for stock and meet the requirements of millmen may be mentioned the following, beginning at the eastern boundary of the county and traversing it westward, bisecting streams flowing southward: Hall creek, Johnson creek, Rock creek, Dairy creek, Gales creek, Scoggin and Patton creeks. Tualatin river flows through the county from the west and empties into the Willamette river near Oregon City, a few miles from our boundary with Clackamas county. A canal has been cut by the Oswego Iron Company, which allows much of the waters of that river to flow into Sucker lake, thence on to Oswego, where it enters the Willamette. This work is of importance to the county, as it enables the farmers living along the Tualatin river to ship their produce to that place, consisting of all manner of fruits and vegetables, where a good market may be had. A large number of men are employed by the company at that place in the iron mines, in the woods and about the works.

At one time the Tualatin river was navigated from its mouth to Cornelius. A new company has taken the matter in hand and proposes opening the river of drifts and other obstructions, and navigating it for a distance of about fifty miles. Great advantages will accrue to Washington county through successful navigation of this river.

The streams above enumerated abound with fish and afford rare sport for those of piscatory tendencies. Wild game, such as deer, elk, bear, grouse, pheasant and quail may be found in the low land along the streams or high up in the mountains.

THE COUNTY'S AREA.

As shown by the assessor's books for the year 1887, the assessable land in the county amounted to 254,531 acres, valued at $2,427,800, an average of $9 53 per acre. But there are large holdings in the hands of settlers to which the government has not yet given deeds. And to that may also be added a few thousand acres yet open to settlement. The area of cultivable land may safely be placed at 300,000 acres. But we would say to the intending settler do not come here with the expectation of getting something for nothing. All the best lands have been homesteaded or pre-empted and one must come prepared to purchase a home if he desires land near good schools and the markets. We need men with a capital of from $1000 to $50,000. Men who are possessed of energy and have capital sufficient to purchase some of our fertile real estate or embark in manufacturing enterprises. Do not infer from this that we have no place for the laboring man. Our people are generous and hospitable, and would give him a welcome. But our purpose is to give information regarding the resources, necessities and possibilities of the county, and in doing this to deal strictly with facts and conditions as they now exist and not as fancy would lead us to wish for. As stated, capital can be employed to great advantage to both the county and the investor. Those desiring to follow agricultural pursuits will find that Washington county possesses many advantages over the other counties of Oregon. Its productiveness and nearness to market make it a desirable county in which to build a home, with the certainty of not having the expenses of transportation eat up the profits of the farmer. The lands are fertile and durable. In a few instances forty bushels of wheat have been grown to the acre from the thirtieth successive crop. The common yield is from fifteen to thirty-five bushels per acre, according to the state of cultivation. Fifty bushels of oats to the acre is not an unusual yield. The beaverdam and bottom lands often produce from 75 to 125 bushels to the acre. Barley, rye, buckwheat, millet and flax grow luxuriantly and mature well. All kinds of vegetables attain a ripe growth and are produced in abundance. Potatoes yield from 100 to 500 bushels per acre, carrots from 15 to 40 tons, onions from 400 to 1000 bushels.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Apples, pears, peaches, plums, prunes, quinces, grapes, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, raspberries and other smaller fruits are grown to considerable extent in the county, and give satisfactory results. Oregon leads the Pacific states in the size, quality and beauty of exterior of her apples, pears, prunes, quinces and the small fruits above named. While but few but a small number of gentlemen have planted large fields to pears, and claim the soil is especially adapted to this fruit and that the market cannot be over-supplied. Pear trees are long-lived here, and produce enormous crops of large size and fine flavor. Within three years from setting out trees will bear from three to five bushels each. Apple trees will grow satisfactorily upon any of the well drained soils of the county, are hardy and good producers. Peaches attain excellent size and fine flavor; but the trees are not hardy and may not grow successfully more than eight or ten successive crops. Special care should be taken in selecting grounds for a peach orchard. If this is done, one may possess a fine orchard of great value. As fine peaches can be grown here as in the Rogue river valley of this state, which is becoming somewhat famous for the production of that fruit. That the reader may form some idea of the value of lands suitable for the cultivation of the peach, we will inform him of the fact that a ten-acre peach orchard was recently sold in this state for $10,000.

Prunes are being grown to some extent, and have so far greatly encouraged those embarking in this branch of horticulture.

While speculation upon the question of fruits it may be well to state a splendid opportunity is awaiting some man of enterprise to engage in the cannery business in this county. A cannery would be encouraged by our people, is needed to save the large quantity of fruits grown here, and would be profitable to the operator.

GRAPE CULTURE.

It may not be generally know that the mountainous districts of Washington county are well adapted to grape culture, but such is a fact of actual and profitable experiments by at least one man in this county, and we have heard of no one attempting grape culture here and afterwards pronouncing his efforts in that direction a failure. Charles Tremmel, a German, living three and a half miles above Forest Grove, in the Gales creek foothills, manufactured 1000 gallons of fine wine last year from the product of grapes grown upon three-fourths of an acre of land. This year he expects to manufacture 2000 gallons of wine. Last year 1000 gallons were produced from 900 stocks; this year he will have 2000 bearing stocks. Regarding the quality of this wine, a prominent wine merchant of Portland says it is far superior to that produced by the grapes of California. Further, a German just out from the old country, while making a tour of this coast, visited Mr. Tremmel's vineyard and sampled the wine, which he unhesitatingly pronounced superior to the famous Rhein wine of Germany. Following are the varieties of grapes grown by the gentleman referred to: Sweetwater, Hamburg, and the Black July. He now has two and one-half acres planted to grapes, and intends extending his grape acreage as rapidly as possible. He has no difficulty in finding a ready market for his wine at $1 per gallon. Having produced 900 gallons from three-fourths of an acre, it may readily be seen that there is money in the industry. And, too, it must not be forgotten that the stocks are yet young and that age will add greatly to their productiveness. Our grape lands, unlike those of California, require no irrigation to insure a yield. We believe that soon grape culture will be one of our leading industries, and in the foothills, heretofore shunned by immigrants and others, will be the homes of a wealthy and thrifty class of people, who will make them the most valued and profitable of all our lands. We have in this county thousands of acres of such lands as the grape is fond of to grow upon, and they may be purchased at extremely low prices, or pre-empted, as there are large bodies of such lands yet open to settlement under the provisions of the government.

### Origin of Boodle.

American Notes and Queries.

It is probably derived from the old English word bottel, a bunch or a bundle, as a bottel of straw. "The whole kit and boodle of them" is a New England expression in common use, and the word in this sense means the whole lot. Latterly boodle has come to be somewhat synonymous with the word pile, a term in use in the gaming table, and signifying a quantity of money. In the gaming sense when a man has "lost his boodle," he has lost his pile or whole lot of money, whatever amount he happened to have with him. The word may be an Anglicized form of the German word beutel, a purse, and in a figuritive sense money.

Union ticket office, corner First and Oak streets Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Union Pacific railway, Northern Pacific railway, Oregon Short Line, Pullman reservations made for Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line. O. S. Taylor, ticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

## THE GOPHER PROBLEM.

### An Old Farmer Gives His Experiences With the Pests.

He Tells What Destructive Creatures They Are and How Cunning and Wary They Are—His Mode of Trapping Them.

PORTLAND, Aug. 31.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I see THE OREGONIAN has tackled the gopher question. This little animal has caused me and others great annoyance and damage. In the Hood river country they not unfrequently destroyed all the carrots and parsnips, but most of the potatoes in the gardens. They also eat the roots of the squash, cucumber and other melon vines, and frequently gnawed off the roots of some favorite young fruit tree. They would follow a row of carrots and nothing would be left but the wilted tops on the ground. From the havoc they made I thought there must be at least two or three hundred in the garden.

I always thought no animal was born to outwit a man. I had as great a horror for rats, bedbugs and gophers as Shylock's fellow who was willing to give "a thousand ducats" to have a rat baned. After years of studying, experimenting and preying, I was able to get away with the rats and bedbugs, but the gopher continues to get away with me. I was told to put poison in bread and butter; in parsnips, in sweet apples, in new potatoes, in everything, in fact, that a gopher might be supposed to hanker after; but all to no purpose. I placed the poisoned continents in the runways, but never killed a gopher. The garden vegetables were still destroyed. I was finally told by Detier Sitkedorf of White Salmon, Washington territory, that he had no trouble with gophers, as his boys caught them in common squirrel traps.

Your correspondent in East Portland tells us that he learned in California that gophers were caught in small steel traps, "after the pattern of a bear trap," by setting a trap in the runway.

I do not think from his article that he ever caught a gopher or saw a bear trap in his life—merely got his information from somebody who talked about catching gophers in traps. "Something after the pattern of a bear trap." Imagine a farmer going to a blacksmith to have a gopher trap made. The blacksmith says, "What kind of a trap shall I make?" "Well make a small steel trap something after the pattern of a bear trap." The blacksmith makes a wolf trap and concludes that it will just fit the bill.

But suppose he makes a squirrel trap, how is the farmer going to catch the gopher? He is told to set the trap in the runway. He does so, and watches for the g

# The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1.


## THE REJECTED TREATY AND RETALIATION.

The senate rejected the fisheries treaty negotiated by the administration, because that treaty was virtually a surrender of the American position on the subject under consideration. It was a construction of the treaty of 1818 substantially in accord with British claims. These claims have been resisted on our part by successive secretaries of state, during seventy years. Senators Edmunds and Sherman showed in their arguments, which there has been no attempt to answer, that the rejected treaty proposed, essentially, a surrender of the claims made by the United States in the past, since it would have given Canada the right to market her fish in the United States without payment of duty, and would have excluded American fishermen from more than a dozen specified bays, each from twelve to twenty-two miles wide at its mouth, and from all Canadian bays and inlets beyond a line three miles out from the first point at which their shores are not more than ten miles apart. This last concession virtually gave up the whole American case, since the contention of this country has always been that bays could not fairly be closed under the treaty of 1818, outside of the point where their width became less than six marine miles—three miles from either shore. The Cleveland-Bayard government claimed in behalf of its work that American fishing vessels, driven into Canadian ports by stress of weather or disaster, were to be relieved of the necessity of making a custom-house entry in less than twenty-four hours, of commissory pilotage, and of the restrictions which the Dominion authorities had placed upon the purchase of supplies, materials for repairs, etc., and the unloading and sale of cargoes. These rights were only to be granted to vessels in distress, are nothing more than any nation freely grants a friendly power, and will never be denied by any nation that has regard for the common principles of humanity.

On behalf of the administration it is declared, of course, that any surrender was proposed. But on this point the Canadians themselves are best witnesses. While the treaty was pending in the senate the Montreal *Gazette*, congratulated Canada on her prospect of securing an agreement that would concede to her every material claim she had made. "A year ago," said the *Gazette*, "but one opinion prevailed in congress on the subject of the fisheries. Democrats and republicans alike regarded the course of Canada in excluding American fishing vessels from commercial privileges in her ports as a breach of international rights, and an act of discourtesy justifying the adoption of a non-intercourse measure. So strong was the feeling that congress unanimously adopted an act clothing the president with power to sever all commercial relations between the two countries until the claims set up by American fishermen were recognized by Canada. To-day, thanks to the wisdom of President Cleveland in resorting to negotiation instead of retaliation, the whole democratic contingent in congress, and the democratic press are striving to secure the ratification of a treaty which concedes to Canada every material claim set up under the convention of 1818."

It was this surrender of American rights that the senate refused to ratify. Then followed the president's message in favor of retaliation, in which he came over to the position taken by the senate, and even attempted, in a spirit of jingo hypocrisy to go beyond it.

But in fact he had no need to call for further legislation to authorize him to adopt and pursue a retaliatory policy. The act of March 3, 1887, gives him all necessary powers. In that act it is declared that "whenever the president shall be satisfied that American fishing vessels or fishermen, in the ports or waters of the British dominions of North America, are or lately have been denied rights secured to them by treaty or law, or are unjustly vexed or harassed in the enjoyment of such rights; or when the president may find that they are or lately have been denied the privilege of entering such ports or places on the same terms as are accorded to the most favored nation, then it shall be the duty of the president to deny to vessels of the British dominions of North America any entrance into the waters of the United States, with such exceptions as the president shall deem proper in regard to vessels in distress, and also it shall be his duty to deny entry into any port or place of the United States of fresh fish or salt fish or any other product of said dominions, or other goods coming from said dominions to the United States." Here are all the powers needed for very complete retaliation. These powers have been in the hands of the president during a year and a half, yet in no instance has he asserted them.

Another retaliatory act is now proposed. The text of it, as framed by the house committee on foreign affairs, we had by telegraph yesterday. It is somewhat more specific, in certain features, than the former act; but inasmuch as the president already has power to shut out all goods and products of the dominion from the United States, it would seem that he has in his hands now all necessary powers of retaliation. However, this bill will doubtless be passed also, but neither act is likely to be enforced with vigor by the present administration. There has been ample reason, since March, 1837, to adopt and pursue a retaliatory policy, and the sudden movement in that direction at this particular time looks like an expedient for the November election. After that interesting event has transpired, affairs will be likely to fall back into the old channel, for a time. To prohibit transport of Dominion products across the territory of the United States would hurt our railway lines about as much as Canadian producers. To deny all entry of Dominion products into the United States—and this the law of 1837 authorizes—would be much more effective retaliation. Having refused during so long a period to adopt this effective method, the new zeal of the administration for a retaliatory policy may well be suspected.

## SEND OUT THE HERALDS.

That factor which is most potent in pushing a commercial city ahead, increasing population, creating wealth and promoting activity, is its manufacturing interests. These give great numbers of mechanics and laboring men employment. They load and send away ships and railway trains, advertise the city to the uttermost parts of the earth, create business and bustle, enliven the place of their location, and in thousands of ways advance the city's material and social interests, and give it strength and influence.

No matter what the resources of a region may be, without the development which factories and workshops bring, these resources will lie dormant and useless to the world. More sale and barter do not build cities.

Portland has numerous manufactories, but she needs more, and efforts should be made to secure them. Other ambitious places even go so far as to establish in the great cities of the East—places like Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and Boston—bureaus of information concerning their resources and the openings which they offer for enterprises that will pay immensely, and when the attention of manufacturing capitalists is engaged such persons are taken in hand by the people of the advertising town, received hospitably and presented with inducements to locate and open their enterprises.

In Portland lumber is too high, and too scarce, considering that the city stands in the heart of a great timber region. Thin boards there are not enough sawmills. Dressed lumber is even proportionately higher, because there are not enough planing mills. California has the advantage of Oregon in the fruit trade of the world because Oregon lacks in canneries and other fruit-handling institutions. Here where iron ore is abundant: iron-works are scarce. Great and fixed veins of hematite exist in Oregon, and timber sufficient to make all the charcoal that might possibly be needed; and these should open, not only works for turning out pig-iron, but also works for the conversion of the pigs into steel, works for rolling the iron, for the manufacture of agricultural implements, wagons, stoves, chains, axes, shovels, nails, horse-shoes, steam-engines and boilers, locomotives, iron and steel rails, and all other articles into which iron and steel enter.

This one branch of industry alone has lifted a long-neglected region of Northern Alabama from its condition of inactivity and made it bustle and teem with business.

Oregon has everything necessary to make her one of the centers of the world's commerce and Portland a great manufacturing city. The need now is that we go forth to the world and proclaim what we have to offer. To be quiet and uncommunicative on the subject is to remain quiet otherwise, and means that our city and state shall only grow by unappreciable degrees, and that our mighty resources shall await development by another and more active generation.

All the people of Oregon would like to see the state advance with rapid strides in population and industry, and the people of the state have also pride in Portland, their leading city. Both should take steps to send abroad information as to the facts, and not be content with the idea that the facts will of themselves finally creep abroad.

California never misses an opportunity to advertise herself in this manner, hence California has had the advantage in the way of receiving and interesting capitalists on business intent. At every large gathering of people in the East California is there with a display of her fruits, wines, ores and other valuables. At Chicago during the last national convention the California advertising delegation was more prominent than its delegation to the convention. It made a display which was the talk of the town, and of all the 250,000 visitors. In a few days a Grand Army delegation, on the way to the national encampment at Columbus, will pass through Portland from California, picking up here the Oregon delegation, and it will take through this state and city an advertisement and display for California greater by a hundred fold than Oregon will take, while the latter is actually able to eclipse California in what she has to show. The long and the short of it is that Oregon needs to advertise, and she should do so unstintedly, royally and earnestly. It pays a state to advertise just as it does a merchant, and the proportion should be as to the difference in importance of the stocks on hand.

## FREE TRADE AND NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY.

The administration of Buchanan was compelled to borrow money to save the public credit, and in June, 1860, congress authorized a loan of $20,000,000. That is, the government was compelled to swell the public debt in order to supply the deficiency in the treasury created by the low duties of the tariff of 1846, and the still lower duties of the tariff of 1857.

On the brink of a terrible civil war Buchanan turned over to Lincoln the government with its credit almost destroyed, the consequence of a tariff policy which had caused its revenues to fall below its expenditures. In October, 1860, the secretary of the treasury (Howell Cobb of Georgia) offered for sale $10,000,000 of 5 per cent. government stocks, half of the $20,000,000 authorized by congress. Bids were made for this at a small premium, but only a portion was realized, as some of the bidders withdrew their offers. Congress in December, 1860, was consequently compelled to authorize the issue of $10,000,000 of treasury notes. The secretary of the treasury at once offered $5,000,000 of these notes for sale but, so low was the credit of the government, that bids were made for only $500,000 of the $5,000,000, and these at ranging rates of discount, some 36, some 24, and the lowest 12 per cent. discount. In order to pay the interest on the public debt due January 1, 1861, the secretary closed the $500,000 loan at 12 per cent. This, however, fell short of the necessary amount and the government was compelled to borrow an additional $1,500,000 of a syndicate of bankers at 12 per cent. The remainder of the treasury notes were disposed at the same rate of 12 per cent. discount.

At this time, when the credit of the government of the United States had been reduced so low that its notes were at 12 per cent. discount, the state of New York sold $1,200,000 6 per cent. state bonds at a premium of from 1½ to 2½ per cent. In January, 1861, the secretary of the treasury offered another loan of $5,000,000 and received bids ranging from 8¾ to 11 per cent. discount.

The credit of the national government being thus reduced below that of the states, it was clear that the government could no longer dodge an increase of tariff duties and the restoration of the old system of raising revenue by laws providing both for revenue and protection. So the tariff act of March 2d, 1861, was passed and approved by President Buchanan, and another was passed in August, 1861, and approved by President Lincoln. These acts not only increased the duties, but discriminated for protection in accordance with the methods and principles of the act of 1842 and all previous laws which had never been disturbed from the beginning of the government until the passage of the compromise tariff act of 1833. On this point of the principle of protection, dating back to the formation of the constitution, let us summon Fisher Ames, who said when the tariff act of 1789 was passed:

> I conceive, sir, that the present constitution was dictated by commercial necessity more than any other cause. The want of an efficient government to secure (protect) the manufacturing interest * * * was long seen by men of judgment and pointed out by patriots solicitous to promote our general welfare.

Daniel Webster, in August 1844, commenting on this utterance of Ames and referring to the petitions of the producing classes to the first congress for protection against the competition of foreign labor, said:

> How were those petitions for *protection* treated? Did congress deny its power? Did it say that it could not possibly give them this *protection* unless it should happen to be in-ci-den-tal? Did it say we have only a *revenue* power in regard to this matter? How did congress treat those petitions to extend *protection* to the mechanic arts? It *granted* them. It yielded it. And, except a formal act for taking oaths, the very first act passed by congress was to secure the coasting trade and *protect* the mechanic arts by discriminating duties, and thus carry out the clear, and according to historical evidence, *the most manifest object of the constitution.*

And yet democratic United States Senator Harris of Tennessee, and the democratic candidate for vice-president, ex-United States Senator Thurman, dispose of Ames and of Webster, by insisting that the taxing power was given to congress for no other purpose than for raising the revenue.

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Some days ago it was erroneously stated in THE OREGONIAN that the wool production of California was 65,000,000 pounds a year. The error arose from a mistake in certain combinations of statistics. The amount stated was much too large. In 1880 the product was 46,000,000 pounds. Since the duty on wool was reduced in 1883 the decline has been very rapid. The product does not now much exceed 30,000,000 pounds.

## THE TARIFF OF 1857.

The tariff of 1846 underwent no change until 1857. The tariff of 1842 reduced the public debt and at the same time protected domestic industry, while the tariff of 1846 caused the public debt to increase from $15,550,202 in 1846 to $28,699,831 in 1857, an increase of nearly one hundred per cent. under a tariff passed professedly for revenue alone, without protection. For six years out of the eleven of the tariff of 1846 the expenditures exceeded the receipts by $63,316,198, and for the remaining five years the receipts exceeded the expenditures by $41,525,289. That is the excess of the expenditures over the receipts for the eleven years amounted to $21,790,909, and the tariff of 1846 failed by this amount to produce revenue enough to meet the wants of the government; so that whatever else it may have been, this "tariff for revenue only" was not a successful revenue measure. A portion of this debt was created by the Mexican war, but this obligation to raise more revenue was not discharged by the democracy, because it would have involved an increase of duties and a confession that the act of 1846 did not produce revenue enough to pay all legitimate expenses, ordinary and extraordinary.

The excess of revenue over expenditures for the five years, 1850-51-52-53-54,—was attributed to causes with which the tariff neither had nor could have any immediate connection, but chiefly to the discovery of gold in California, which stimulated every branch of domestic industry, increased importations and excited a passion for over trading among capitalists and business men of all sorts. In 1850 the gold product of California was $50,000,000; in 1851 it was $55,000,000; in 1852 it was $60,000,000; in 1853 it was $65,000,000; in 1854 it was $60,000,000; or a total in five years of $290,000,000. During the same period came the rapid increase in the growth of the railroad system. In 1840 there were but 7365 miles of railroad in the United States, which it had required twenty years to construct, but in consequence of the stimulation of business, coincident with the gold discovery in California, the number of miles of railroad were doubled in five years from 1849. The contemporaneous discovery of gold in Australia produced a like effect in England, and the two discoveries combined gave a wonderful impulse to the commerce of the world. It is clear that the stimulus given to the commerce in this country for the five years from 1850 to 1854, both inclusive, which produced the increase of importations, and revenue was wholly independent of the tariff. The rapid building of railroads compelled the importation of iron rails, locomotives and machinery, but in 1855 our home demand for rails, machinery, etc., became so supplied by American manufactures that although 1654 miles of railway were built that year the revenue fell off $11,198,396, and continued to fall short of the expenditures in 1856 and 1857.

Notwithstanding the fact that we had an increasing public debt, and receipts were falling below expenditures, the democracy at the close of Pierce's administration passed another tariff law which made a still nearer approach to free trade than that of 1846. Despite the fact that under the decreased duties fixed by the law of 1846, the expenditures had exceeded the receipts from customs, notwithstanding the morbid activity of business that followed the discoveries of gold, and that the public debt was $13,149,329 more in 1857 than in 1846, the tariff of 1857 continued to force the policy of the tariff of 1846 and reduced the duties on all articles that involved the principle of protection. This tariff of 1857 was inspired by Jeff. Davis, secretary of war, and Guthrie of Kentucky, both friends of free trade. It reduced the duties on such articles of luxury as brandy, etc., from 100 to 30 per cent. and upon other articles assessed at 40 to 30 per cent. Articles assessed at 30 were reduced to 24 per cent; those at 25 to 19; those at 20 to 15; those at 15 to 12; those at 10 to 8, and those assessed at 5 to 4 per cent. All articles not enumerated in the schedules of 1846 were reduced from 20 to 15 per cent., thus reducing the "revenue standard" about 5 per cent. This act, the immediate effect of which was a reduction of the revenue, was approved by President Pierce, the last night of his administration, and took effect July 1st, 1857. During the first year of its operation the revenue from customs showed a decrease of $22,086,225. In 1861, including that part of Lincoln's administration from March 4 to June 30 when the government sorely needed money, the revenue from customs ran down under this act to $39,584,125, or to $23,293,780 less than it was in 1857 when the act was passed.

The public debt in 1858 was $44,911,881; in 1859 it was $58,496,587; in 1860 it was $64,842,207, and in 1861 it was $90,580,873. Decrease of duties from 1846 to 1861 stood for a decline of revenue and an increase of the public debt from 1858 to 1861 by $45,668,992. For the four years of the tariff of 1857 the expenditures exceeded the receipts by $77,234,116.

The tariff of 1857 therefore, like the tariff of 1846, failed to produce revenue enough to meet the wants of the government, and as a revenue measure was a greater and more conspicuous failure than the tariff of 1846. Together they were in operation fifteen years from 1847 to 1861, and in that period the expenditures exceeded the receipts by $99,025,025. The result was to place the treasury in 1861 in a condition unfit for war. If the duties had remained as they were fixed by the tariff of 1842 there would have been an abundance of revenue; the public debt would have been extinguished and the treasury able to furnish the means to defend the nation's life. The Machiavellian leaders of the secession conspiracy deliberately contrived this system of duties, which diminished the revenue, while expenditures were made to exceed it, so that the public debt was increased from $15,550,202 in 1846 to $90,580,873 in 1861, and the government left without a revenue to defend the national life.

## A VALUABLE MANUAL.

"McCarty's Statistician" has long been known as the most complete and useful manual of statistics published. A new edition is published every year, with latest revised statistics. The "Manual" for 1888 is now before us. To a greater degree even than its predecessors, it is a marvel of completeness. Long experience has enabled the authors to present all statistics of importance in most compact, and yet most complete, form. For years THE OREGONIAN has been accustomed to depend on this publication, and has seldom found it wanting in anything belonging properly to the domain of statistical information.

In the present "Manual" there has been general reconstruction of a large part of the work. Much additional matter has been inserted, new methods of classification have been introduced, and the art of condensation shown in these pages to be consistent with vastness of range and fullness of detail, has been carried to a degree of perfection never yet equaled. The information packed into this "Manual" of 650 pages is so vast and varied as to excite the wonder of those who use the book; it has been sought from original and authentic sources, and is brought down to March of the present year. The book, as heretofore, is published by L. P. McCarty, San Francisco. It is not too much praise to say of it that it is a product of statistical genius.

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The truly good *Mail and Express* of New York defends the anise-seed steeple chase and hunt and declares, "You may rest assured that the man who growls about the anise-seed hunt doesn't know his bridle hand, and would mount a horse on the right side by the help of a step-ladder." It is probable that not many people growl about the anise-seed hunt, but large multitudes laugh at it, and there are thousands of intrepid riders and huntsmen in Oregon who don't know what an anise-seed hunt is and don't care, but who would laugh at them if they heard of them, and they would think it more dangerous to attempt to get down on a horse from a step-ladder than to mount without bridle or saddle.

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A letter from San Francisco to the Chicago *Herald* "claims" California as a democratic state. The value of this forecast as to California may be judged from what is said in the same letter about Oregon. We quote: "The Oregon state election is no criterion of the presidential contest. The life-long democrats of the Webfoot state are not going back on their party this year. The state gave Blaine, with all his great popularity, only 668 majority, and good judges, who have been through Oregon recently, declare that the state will give double this majority for Cleveland." Cleveland's "luck" plainly has deserted him if the "claims" for his re-election are to depend on the declarations of "good judges" like these.

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One who has lately been visiting California and later Oregon and Washington territory declares that this Northwest coast is far the best of the two regions, and that the world is rapidly learning this fact as means of communication increase. He also sees that far better opportunities for safe and remunerative investment are presented in this part of the country. This may truthfully be said without disparagement of California, for while there is no doubt but our southern neighbor is rich in resources Oregon and Washington are much richer in that direction, and their resources are more varied. He must be a queer sort of man who cannot find a satisfactory opening for his business in the Northwest.

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He who thinks the democrats are supporting Cleveland because of his beauty or winning ways is very much mistaken. The large majority of them are after the spoils. Mr. Watterson has lately been to Washington for the sole purpose of telling Cleveland that his pretense of civil service reform will injure his chances, and Cleveland seems to be profiting by the suggestion, as witness his contribution and those of his cabinet to the campaign fund, while he smiles broadly at the work of his henchmen in collecting assessments from letter carriers and other government employes.

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The Ellensburg, W. T., *Capital* congratulates the people of that territory that while they are deprived of the privilege of participating in the presidential election, they are having lots of fun in the sideshows of municipal, county and territorial politics. There is much of the composition of Mark Tapley in that editor. He has the faculty of being happy under most aggravating circumstances. People are unusually anxious to vote for president this year, and in a general way Harrison is the gentleman they have picked on for the purpose.

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The *Century* for September has an article on college fraternities, which suggests the thought that any respectable man can easily become a member of the numerous outside secret societies of the day, but when it comes to being a member of a college society, the initiation begins with matriculation in the college and requires information which can only be attended by a classic course, thus making membership peculiarly exclusive and something to be proud of.

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A letter from Los Angeles says: "So many people are out of work here that their seeking for situations has become a great tax on the patience of merchants, and many large stores and offices hang out the sign, 'No help wanted.'" This exhibits what a full-fledged boom can do. It attracts thousands of people to a given spot, and then spreads its wings and flies away, leaving the victims labeled "what fools these mortals be."

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The editor of the Rogue River *Courier*, which is published in Grant's Pass, Josephine county, spells Josephine with an "e" after the "h," and makes a defense of his habit. There is no reason why anyone should quarrel with him about it. He can spell cow with a "k" if it makes him feel any better, or "hole" with a conductor's punch.

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The Pasco *Headlight* tells of the discovery of a coal vein of fine quality, six feet thick, between two and three miles from the Columbia river near Orondo. Coal and other necessary commodities seem to be located in this region just about where they are handiest and most useful.

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Oregon horses have been doing good work in the Montana circuit of races. They should be given an opportunity to exhibit their accomplishments in races at Portland during the last week of September.

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They have moved to make it unanimous for the republican candidate for congress in Idaho, and it looks as though the motion would carry.

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Hops are quoted as rising. Under any state of the market they promote a rising.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses peculiar curative merit, and is much superior to other preparations.


### BORN.

In this city, Aug. 31, to the wife of Mr. Lee Hoffman, a daughter.

In this city, Aug. 31, born to the wife of James Davidson, a daughter.

### DIED.

In this city, Aug. 31, Rose, infant daughter of W. S. and Mary Strey, aged 9 months.

Funeral from residence, No. 164 East Park, at 2 P. M., Sunday. Friends are invited to attend.


**Board by meal, day, week, month, and check. Rider's MAGNOLIA, Holton House.**

R. H. SCHWAR & BRO., Leading Printers. LOWEST PRICES. 5 WASHINGTON ST.


## NEW TO-DAY.


MOUNT TABOR ABOUT 2 ACRES, well cultivated, in excellent position on the hill, commanding beautiful view, to be sold within the next few days at a reduced price, the owner having to leave the state. Apply to E. V. Andrews & Co., 25 Front street. How to reach the Motor line cannot be surpassed by being extended. 1st*

BICYCLE FOR SALE—A 48-INCH (56 to 58 reach) American Light Safety Bicycle at a bargain, either for cash or installments; has been used only a few times; too large for rider; can be seen at the Bicycle Agency of 30a3* F. T. MERRILL, 145 Fifth st., Portland.

1000 RAILROAD MEN WANTED By J. H. Smith, Count d'Adore branch O. R. & N. R. R. in Idaho. Good station work to let. For particulars and transportation call on or address KINCAID & JARRETT, 108 First st., Portland, Or. 10a*tf

FRUIT FARMS AND SUBURBAN Homes within 4 miles of Portland, for sale on easy terms in tracts of 5 to 40 acres or more, highly cultivated. A 1 investment. Rapid increase in value. T. MANSFIELD, P. O. Box 48, East Portland. 28b6*

CASCADE SPRINGS—HEALTH and Summer Resort. Round trip tickets, good to September 30, $2.25. No Staging. T. MOFFETT, Cascade Springs, Water Depot, 86 Yamhill st., Portland, Or. 10j1m

COUCH ADDITION—LOTS FOR SALE at $1000, $1500, $2000 and $3000. All the lots are favorably situated, moderate in price, and worth the attention of buyers. Apply to E. V. ANDREWS, & CO. 25 Front st. 1st*

FOR SALE—100 ACRES BEST FRUIT AND garden land, in tracts to suit; 3½ miles from the city, near Milwaukie. Inquire D. W. CROWLEY & CO., 14 Ash street. 20d7*

TRUNKS AND VALISES FOR SALE CHEAP. Repairing and Trunks made to order. R. Abraham & Co., 147 Front st., opposite Esmond.

GIRLS, WHAT DO YOU SAY We go down to Stone's for a box or two of candies?

R THERE MY OYSTER! Call on Keith, 7 Washington street. 1d6*

MONEY TO LOAN BY PORTLAND Trust Company of Oregon. Office 88 Third st. 14d*tf

PIANO AND SINGING LESSONS. Prof. Bellinger, 168 West Park. 29a15*


## NEW TO-DAY.


JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

The Cash Store

1000 doz. of fine Ladies', Misses and Children's HOSIERY, bought East in New York at the Great hosiery sale of H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., and will be closed out immediately at

HALF PRICE,

To make room for Fall and Winter Goods, now on the way. This is the only chance offered this season in Portland to buy good hosiery cheap, so grasp the opportunity before too late. We will endeavor to clean out the lot

TO-DAY MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

For 20c per pair; 200 Ladies' full finished, plain black and all solid color Hose, former price 30c and 35c; sale price 20c per pair. For 20c, 150 doz. Ladies' fancy striped, full finished and regular go-ahead Hose; former price 40c; sale price 20c per pair. For 20c 50 doz. Ladies' pure Lisle Thread, in fancy stripes, full finished; former price 37½c; sale price 20c per pair. For 20c, 50 doz. Misses' full finished pure Lisle Thread, ribbed Hose; former price 37½c; sale price 20c per pair. For 20c, 75 doz Children's full finished ribbed, cotton hose, extra heavy, former price 35c; sale price 20c per pair. For 20c, 100 doz. Misses' and Children's mixed and assorted colors, all sizes, from 5½ to 9½; former price 37½c; sale price 20c per pair.

This is a splendid opportunity to now fit out the children in good Hosiery at a low price, as the SCHOOLS WILL SOON OPEN, and these are just the thing, COME EARLY FOR FIRST CHOICE, as they won't stay long with us at the price.

The Cash Store,

133 Third St., Masonic Building.

D. SHANAHAN.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

I am now prepared to fill all orders for Shoalwater Bay, Yaquina Bay, and Olympia Oysters in any quantity, wholesale and retail. Having made special arrangements at the beds, I can guarantee a constant supply of the finest stock at lowest price.

COUNTRY ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

CHAS. A. MALARKEY,

First and Morrison Streets.

The Leading House of Portland.

A full stock of the finest Fish, Poultry and Game always on hand. I am prepared to ship Fish of any kind when in season to any part of the country. Correspondence solicited, and all communications promptly answered.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

First shipment of Morgan's Celebrated Frozen Eastern Oysters in cans, and Fresh Eastern Oysters in bulk, which I am Agent, will arrive in a few days. Customers will do well by sending in their orders at once. I shall always carry a full stock of this line of goods.

C. A. Malarkey, First and Morrison Sts.

WINES

—TO—

FULTON PARK.

Intending purchasers going to examine Lots for sale at Fulton Park will receive round trip railway tickets free on applying to J. T. FLYNN,

Manager Pacific Land and Investment Co., 3a*tf 46 Washington street.


## STATE FAIR HANDICAP WEIGHTS.

OFFICE OF OREGON STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, SALEM, Sept. 1, 1888.

Following are the weights to be carried by the different animals in the Handicap Sweepstakes Cash at the State Fair, 1888:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Laura D. | 110 lbs. | Keepsake | 114 lbs. |
| Pappoose | 120 " | Belle Telephone | 102 " |
| Bingo | 118 " | Arthur B. | 100 " |
| Sally Duffy | 105 " | Diavelo | 108 " |
| Superbin | 105 " | | |

143 to mon tu J. T. GREGG, Secretary.


SUNDAY TRAINS

To Oswego and White House,

From Jefferson Street Depot,

At 9, 11, 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5 and 5:40 P. M. Return Tickets, 25 cents.

28y*tf(6c6) WILLIAM REID, Vice-Pres.

WANTED,

SECOND-HAND COPY OF

HILL'S ANNOTATED LAWS OF OREGON, 1887.

State price, BOX 80, City. 1d

SOMETHING NEW—TRY THEM.

Cream Wafers, Eight Flavors.

THE PUREST CANDY MADE.

Manufactured only at Swetland's, 48 Morrison.

SEASIDE CAMPERS and Cottagers procure the INDESTRUCTIBLE FUEL CARTRIDGE and save the trouble and expense of wood for your fires. WARD S. STEVENS, Agent, 51 Washington st., or D. W. STEVENS, at Seaview, W. T. 25a w3m*

E. W. ALLEN,

Wholesale and retail seedsman, 171, Second st. cor. Portland, Or. 1s d&w 1m

PURE. FRESH.

SWETLAND'S CANDIES

are unexcelled.

DELICIOUS. WHOLESOME.

WOOD OF ALL KINDS AT THE Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 180. MOORE & STARR.

FOR SALE, NEAR MT. TABOR, FIVE ACRES CHOICE LAND. 15a* GEO. L. STORY, 31 Stark st.

FALL STYLES IN HATS.

Opening Sept. 1 of all the late styles at Meussdorff's, 146 First street. Agency for the Dunlap hats. Full line in stock. 31a3*

"OAK" 1000 CORDS, ALL SIZES, Piggott & Brown, (formerly Jackson & Co.) North Fourth and Front. Telephone 581.

BEST SCHOOL SHOES At the Portland, No. 86 Morrison street. 29a8

WHITE'S MAP Of the City and County for sale by EUGENE D. WHITE.

WE ARE WITH YOU JIM, AND WILL stick to the New York all the old girl returns—The Boys.


## NEW TO-DAY.


TO SPECULATORS—I HAVE EIGHTY ACRES of improved land within 4½ miles of Morrison street bridge, on a straight line. I will sell it at a great bargain, provided I can sell it before next Saturday. Forty acres of it is in a good state of cultivation and clear. The other forty acres is easily cleared. On it there is a good one and a half story house, painted white; good, large, frame barn, painted red; two good wells; some fruit trees, a splendid orchard of three acres of cemented cisterns, a splendid orchard of three acres of cemented cisterns, a quantity of other lots, such as farming tools, many acres of other lots, such as farming tools, many acres of timber, a lot of other lots, such as farming tools, stoves and some furniture—suitable for an old bachelor. stoves and some furniture—suitable for an old bachelor. There is a chance for eight or ten more (or less) to form There is a chance for eight or ten more (or less) to form a pool and purchase this little home. I will take $7200 a pool and purchase this little home. I will take $7200 for it; one-fourth cash and on time. This offer will for it; one-fourth cash and on time. This offer will be off after first Saturday, the 1st of September, 1888, be off after first Saturday, the 1st of September, 1888, at which time I will be off too. See H. B. CLAFLIN, at which time I will be off too. See H. B. CLAFLIN, 114 First street, Portland. 29a5*

$3750—GOOD INVESTMENT AND SAFE speculation. You can buy of me nearly five tract of land on this side of the river, one ferry-five tract of land on this side of the river, one ferry-age to my city and 3½ miles from the city, on the east age to my city and 3½ miles from the city, on the east side road, of the very best quality of land, within side road, of the very best quality of land, within 30 acres, 19 of which is under cultivation, and double 30 acres, 19 of which is under cultivation, and double two sets of heavy timber. Good orchard. You two sets of heavy timber. Good orchard. You get in this purchase not only the land, but at the same get in this purchase not only the land, but at the same time a good house of five rooms, barn and outbuildings, about 25 cords wood, 60 bushels oats, 500 bushels potatoes, good horse and wagon, 2 milch cows, 2 heifers, 5 pigs, 40 chickens and part of the furniture. heifers, 5 pigs, 40 chickens and part of the furniture. Price, about 25 cords wood, 60 bushels oats, 500 bushels Price, about $3,500; one-half cash in hand, balance to suit. Price, about $3,500; one-half cash in hand, balance to suit. Inquire of J. Kraemer, 43 First st. 30a5

EAST PORTLAND—A FEW ACRES, nearer than Sunnyside, for sale at a moderate price, and on still less than the neighboring property is selling at readily. The land has an excellent elevation and commands unparalleled views in every direction. The addition is a most desirable one for residence, and the property can be laid out in lots and sold at a large profit. The motor line is within five minutes walk. For particulars apply to E. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Front st. 22a

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A SAFE AND PAYING investment, or a home in choicest location: full lot 50x100, with almost new house containing five large rooms, bath, hallway, closets, pantry, large basement, full cost, $4,000, will take $3,000, balance on easy terms; will guarantee a good tenant if desired for one year at $25 per month; call on or address C. H. Korell, 11 st., bet. 21st and 22d. Come and see it. 24 sm mon to wed

$650—LOT 3, BLOCK 8, AT JUNCTION RUN-sell st. and Margaretta av., Albina; adjoins on Vancouver Motor line. $500—Lot 4, block 24, Albina. Apply to M. F. Culver, 1110 Fourth street, East Portland. 31a2*

MOUNT TABOR WITHIN HALF A mile, about 8 acres excellent fruit land to be sold in 2½ acre lots. Land next adjoining sold recently at twice the price. Owing to public improvements, the land should advance rapidly in value. Apply to E. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Front st. 19a14*

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE, CREAM, LIMBURger and Roquefort Cheese; Sauer Kraut, German Pickles, Bingenmachte Herrings, Kosher Smoked Meat, Tongues, Sausages, Delicacies and Groceries. 24a28 M. BAUM, 86 Morrison st.

WILHOIT SPRINGS HEALTH and Pleasure Resort. Take Narrow Gauge. Round trip tickets (good for season) $8.25. Address Mrs. McLean Bros., Portland, or F. W. McLean, Wilhoit, Or. 14y2m*5

YOUR CHOICE OF A CHAMBER SET OR TEA set with a box of our celebrated Alphabet Tea. Guarantee it the finest, or money refunded. GREAT EASTERN TEA CO., 52 and 53 Washington street. Write for circular. 27a6

IMPORTANT—PARTIES HAVING MONEY TO loan on or invest in real property in large or small amounts will find it to their advantage to call on or correspond with EUGENE D. WHITE, Portland, Oregon. 29j12*

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL OR PERsonal security and chattel mortgages, in sums to suit, from thirty days to a year. LENT & McGREW, 58 Morrison street, Room 6. 1a1*

WANTED—SIX YOUNG LADIES TO CLERK in a new variety and novelty store; none need apply that have not good appearance and good address. Call at store No. 5 Washington street, near First. 1a2

$900 A BARGAIN FOR SALE, ONE-HALF acre corner lot, with good house and barn, fine well and good bearing orchard near Forest Grove. Apply to J. G. Woods, Forest Grove, Or. 31a3*

WANTED—THREE NICELY FURNISHED AND COMPLETE-ly furnished rooms for housekeeping in a desirable locality by a family of two adults. Address, with terms, R. P. F., care Oregonian. 1a3

WANTED—AT ONCE, A GOOD BOOK-KEEPer; must be entirely trustworthy and reliable, and furnish good references as to honesty and sobriety. Address, B, box B, Gervais, Or. 1a3

PHONE DESIRING ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms can obtain such by applying at Mrs. Thos. H. Allen, No. 181 Yamhill st., cor. West Park. Reference required. 31a7*

FIRE MASTERS WOOD—FOR SALE ON SALCH Creek, in city limits. Per 32 60, load wood $4 50 per cord. W. E. DANIEL, No. 180 North Third street. 21a6*

DR. HELENA J. PRICE—PHYSICIAN AND Surgeon; rooms 22 and 24, first floor Abington block; office hours, until 10 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., 7 to 8:30 P. M. 1a1m

FOR RENT—FURNISHED LARGE FRONT room for one or two gentlemen, Lincoln st., between 21st and 22d sts., in orchard; references required. 1a1

$50 LOTS—GO TO NO. 13 MORRISON STREET and buy a lot for $50 on the installment plan, in the Willamette addition to East Portland. 27a17*

TWO FINE LOTS $4000, SOUTH CORBETT ST., in city, fine locality, level. FARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL, 28 Stark street. 30a5*

FOR RENT—A COTTAGE CONTAINING FIVE rooms, in the neighborhood of Ninth and Main streets. Also a cottage, one Oregonian. 18a*

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate. Have unlimited. Secured notes discounted. R. A. FRANKE, 133½ First, cor Alder. 31a6*

A COMPETENT AND ACCURATE BOOK-KEEPer desires a position, city or country; best references. Address L., Oregonian. 1a2

REMOVAL—THE "EMPIRE" REAL ESTATE and rent agency has been removed to the Cambridge Block, 64 Morrison street. 30a6*

A FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER, HAVING a few spare hours, desires a position. Address Stenographer, care Oregonian. 1a2

WANTED—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR A FAMily of four; references exchanged; address P. O. Drawer No. 7, City. 18a*

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—MUST BE A THOrough one; give salary expected and references. A., care Oregonian. 18a1*

BOY WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN PRINTing; must live with parents. DORE & COOK, 127 Front street. 1t

WANTED—A SMART, QUICK LITTLE GIRL, 14 to 16 years of age, as cash girl. Call at 85 Washington st. 1a1

FIR WOOD—PARTIES WISHING FIRST-CLASS dry fir wood, leave orders at Quimby House, telephone 97. 31a7

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; easy place; inquire Room 7, Union Block. 1a2

A GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family; 444 N. 18th, bet. C and D. 1a3

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER OPERAtor wants position. X. X. Q., care Oregonian. 31a2

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRE AND BURGLAR proof safe. Call at 4½ Washington street. 15a*tf

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE, Music house, 71 Morrison street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS AND bath; $21. Inquire at 92 College st. 1a3

SECOND COLUMB

SPECIAL NOTICES.

...ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, ROOM 22 UNION ... Residence, N. E. corner of Sixth street.

...ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office, 306 Stark st., ... (STAIRS.) A. D. BENNETT, M. D.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS—BIDS ... for erection and completion of the Masonic Temple ... Lodge Building Association, will close ... 31st inst., at 5 P. M. The Board ... all bids not to be satisfactory. ... 30th inst. ... Secretary.

...REALLY MADE AND MADE TO OR... ...ments for the Madame McClure Cor... ...Goods, cannot be beaten. Perfectly... ...Address or inquire ST. LOUIS CORSET ... No. 148 Sixth street, between Morrison ... Portland, Or. 30th3

...K. SEIP, PSYCHOMETRIST AND RE... ...Universal, rooms 5 and 6, 261½ First ... Consultation daily. Class in psychometry ... Tuesday evenings, 7:30 o'clock. S. P. N. ... Dr. reading from hair at 1 and 45 Yamhill.

...AT THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ... Mining Company.—The annual meet... ...of the above corporation, for ... and the transaction of such ... as may legally come before the meet... ...held September 3, 1888, at the office of ... at 2 o'clock P. M. E. J. JEFFERY, ... IVAN BURNS, JR., Sec. (30) President.

...PIONEER COURTAGE REMOVED TO N. W. ... Park and D streets. Two good coopers ... (1241m) A. D. TUFTS.

...Civil, Mechanical, Mining Engineering, ... Models, Assays, 725 Market, and Pau... Cal. A. VAN DER NAILLEN, Consult...

DR. E. DeFRANS, METAPHYSICIAN, AND ... Teacher of Christian Science, 238 Ninth st. Cor. ... Class instructions $5. Consultation free. (12apf

...E. PIPER, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND ... Assayer, 248 Alder street, assaying done at ... lowest rates. Office 104 First street, Portland, Or.

...GOOM FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND ... goods. Advances made and goods transferred. ... Wheeler and Benage Co., 89 Ash street. Tele...

REWARD.—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN ... dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person ... caught stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian south ... of Alder st. MAT. D. T. MOORE, Route Agent.

YOU LOOK BECAUSE SHE SPENT AND ... Well, Use I am treating one of Dr. Sitts Im... ...Electric Magnetic Belts, and feel young again. ... belts have been tried and tested for 7 years in ... Portland. For sale by S. G. REDMOND & CO., ... Washington, opposite ... 2apf

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN AP... ...pointed agents for the purchase of rag stock for the ... Paper Co., Oregon City, and are prepared to pur... ...stock. Highest cash prices paid. Other ... of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metals of all kinds. ... 237 N. W. Portland, Oregon. 4mof

MACHINISTS.

...BRENNAN & WOLFE, MACHINISTS, COR. ... and Thirds.—Housework, brass railings, iron ... and machinery of all descriptions, planing ... promptly done to order.

SMITH & WATSON, IRON WORKS, ROBT. CUL... ...Co., Lessees—Building Fronts, Jail Cells, ... Railings, Cast and Wrought Iron Work of all ... Mining Machinery, Saw Mills with improved ... Castings and Machinery of all kinds, En... ...etc.; repairs made promptly. Front ... Hall sts., Portland, Oregon. 10mof

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

...SHERLOCK, CADLEY, HARNESS, HARD... ...ware, 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

ROBERT BRADLEY & CO., 70 FRONT ST., ... Importers of Oak Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe ... Shoe Findings, Blacklings, Dressings, Etc.

WALLPAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

...BLUMAUER & CO., JOBBERS AND RETAIL... ...Wall paper and window shades. The leading ... paper house of the Northwest. New designs con... ...arriving. 127 and 129 Third street.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

...SHELTON, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED ... 1865, Portland, Or.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

...DIXON, ROSSITER & CO., 106 AND 108 FRONT ... Portland, Or.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

...S. L. GILMAN (GILMAN & CO.) ... Auctioneers ... 42 First Street, Next Corner of Ash.

Regular Auction Sales of Real Estate, Household Furniture and General Merchandise.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10 A. M.

...A. B. RICHARDSON, ... Auctioneer. ... Office 124 Washington Street. ... Residence at the corner of Fifth and College streets.

...T. J. O'CONNOR, ... Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, ... 127 First, bet. Washington and Alder. ... Auction Sale of Real Estate, Furniture and General ... Merchandise Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Regular Sale ... Horses, Wednesday and Saturday.

DIAMONDS

AT WHOLESALE.

...the attention of the RETAIL JEWELERS of the ... Northwest is called to my importation ... of personally selected

Fine Diamonds.

Direct from Amsterdam.

...personal public is cordially invited to examine ... goods, which include many rare gems.

A. FELDENHEIMER,

Cor. First and Morrison Sts.

GRAND

EXCURSION EAST.

VIA

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

Cheapest Rate Ever Made from Pacific Coast,

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

Will sell, on Sept. 3d, 4th and 5th, a Round Trip Ticket to Columbus, Ohio, for

$80!

Good to Return to Oct. 31st.

CHOICE OF ROUTES RETURNING.

...further information and reservations in Pull... ...Tourist Sleeping Cars (berths free in Int... ...call on or address

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst Gen'l Passge. Agt. N. P. R'y, No. 2 Washington St. Portland, Or.

PERFECTED

RUBBER HOSE

Rot and Mildew-Proof.

Belting, Packing, Etc.

W. F. BOWERS & CO.,

86 and 88 Front St.....Portland, Or.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

...We are just in receipt of a full line of ... LUNDBORG'S FINE TOILET SOAPS. ... ATKINSON'S SACHET POWDERS. ... KERSER'S TRANSPARENT SOAPS. ... LEMOINE'S FACE POWDERS. ... WICKER COLOGNE FLASKS. ... PUNGENTS, a large assortment. ... PUFFING, in fast and in bulk. ... EXQUISITE PERFUMES, that will satisfy ... the most fastidious tastes. ... We are wholesale Druggists, ... Corner First and Stark streets.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!

...WATCHES, consisting of Gold and Silver American ... and Swiss movements; Guns, Pistols and Musical In... ...DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, the Great Oregon Money ... Saver, Fine Cutlery, Violins and Novelties. ...

BECK, THE JEWELER,

Front and Morrison.

...Agent for the Celebrated Waterbury ... Watch for All American Weights.



The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By Mail—Postage paid—In advance—

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily, with Sunday, per month | $ 1 00 |
| Daily, Sunday excepted, per year | 10 00 |
| Daily, with Sunday, per year | 12 00 |
| Sunday, per year | 2 00 |
| Sunday and Weekly, per year | 3 50 |
| Weekly, per year | 1 00 |

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted | 20c |
| Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included | 30c |

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1.


FROM THE SEASIDE AND RESORTS.

Subscribers who have returned from the seaside and other points will please notify this office of the fact at once, that the paper may be changed promptly.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Aug. 31, 5 P. M.

| Place of Observation. | Height of Bar. | Change last 3 Hours | Temp. | Wind Direction. | Wind Velocity. | Rain fall. | State of Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 29.91 | —.07 | 85 | NW | 8 | .00 | Smky |
| Olympia | 29.94 | —.04 | 76 | N | 10 | .00 | Cldy |
| Roseburg | 29.90 | —.10 | 92 | N | 7 | .00 | Clear |
| Red Bluff | 29.82 | —.10 | 102 | S | 8 | .00 | Clear |
| Sacramento | 29.86 | —.04 | 98 | NW | 10 | .00 | Clear |
| Spokane | 29.92 | | 92 | NE | 7 | .00 | Clear |
| Walla Walla | 29.83 | | 102 | SW | 7 | .00 | Clear |
| Astoria | 29.92 | —.06 | 76 | SW | 10 | .00 | Fair |

Local Report.

| Pacific Coast Time. | Bar. | Temp. | Rain in Hours | Direct. of Wind | Vlcc of Wind | Rain | Wthr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 A. M. | 29.93 | 64 | 92 | NW | 8 | .00 | Clear |
| 5 P. M. | 29.91 | 85 | 50 | NW | 2 | .00 | Smky |

Maximum temperature, 85.5; Minimum temperature, 62.7. River, 8.6 feet.

| | Normal. | Mean. | Dep'r from Normal. | Total excess or deficiency since 1st of present mo. | Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1, 1888. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Temperature | 62 | 74 | 12 | 119 | 1.21 |
| Precipitation | .02 | .00 | —.03 | —.03 | —0.81 |

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

O. & C.—Passed Medford: Mrs. Von Cabo, Mrs. W. S. McFadden, W. S. Gransely and wife, E. G. Greenwood, A. G. McEller, A. G. Smith, F. O. Stephens, Ed. Cavill, H. R. Harris and son, G. Duvall, Dick Turpin, R. A. Breston and wife, Thos. Namily, E. Hutton, Miss C. K. Eathbone, Mrs. E. C. Pense, Miss Nellie Bayley, Miss Cox, Mrs. Kruner, Col. H. B. Sprague and wife, Goldwin Sprague, Miss Saddie Pardee, Miss Louisa Pardee, A. R. Cain, C. H. Haack, H. Dyer, S. Martin, E. Allen, A. A. Rea, W. E. Bowen, H. White, John H. Order, M. C. Engly and wife, Mrs. G. McCall, Miss Babe, H. A. Whitaker, Mrs. N. L. Ieropkhite, Miss Vonbabo, A. Vonbo, Mrs. Kollmendinger, and thirty-nine emigrants.

Northern Pacific—Passed Elliston: J. E. Sawyer, J. D. Love, G. Tracy, Miss Nettie McDonald, Mrs. Cameron, C. B. Hegart and wife, J. W. Fordner, P. S. Killen, F. McCoy, Mrs. Williams, J. C. Mulligan, Henry Burke, Thomas Smith, Andrew Wisenbine, George H. Corenisk, L. Gieson, James Pattison, Miss Jenny Flynn, Miss Bessie Young, Mr. Nathan Young, Oliver Ballard, J. W. Kelley and wife, Harry W. Lawson and wife, Mrs. Walter Scott and 122 second class.

Oregon Short Line—Passed Huntington: Aug. 31.—O. A. Morse, Mrs. L. Roberts, W. Sweet, T. N. Osgood, S. C. Milegan, Miss E. Zamun, W. W. Smith, P. J. Sherry, M. T. Thomas, G. C. Fenton, Mrs. Gillespie and son, Sister Veronica, Sister St. Joseph and 125 emigrants.

STEAMER.

Per steamer Oregon, sailing from San Francisco for Portland August 31: S. Leitz, Mat Blakeney, J. R. Rogers, E. Chappelle, G. E. Lawrence and wife, D. F. Sullivan, F. W. Rand, Wm. Church and wife, A. L. Meyer, J. C. Davis, E. X. Duzenpy and wife, M. Clurvette, C. E. Gilbert, R. Waldeck, W. E. Craig, J. M. Geary, I. Knowland, W. Nunson, G. H. Heven, E. E. Secombe, Wm. Van Oterdorf, Miss Powell, Miss Maxwell, Miss H. A. Davidson, Miss G. Thorn, Mrs. Prantice, Mrs. J. P. Crowell, Mrs. Eva Lewis, Mrs. A. F. Brown, A. E. Reed, B. L. Morrison, C. T. Foster, Mrs. J. H. Dalton, Mrs. M. A. Dalton, Miss F. M. Dalton, Ida R. Dalton, J. T. Renard and wife, B. Loomis, Wm. Connelly, D. Jenkins, W. Franklyn.

Steamer Mexico, from San Francisco.—To Victoria, Mrs. Haynes, H. E. Donald, J. Butler, Miss M. Dos. J. Emstern, E. H. Pierce, Mrs. A. G. Deardoff, E. Williams, R. Wills, wife and son, Jennie Morse, F. Smith, Kittie Brandon, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Ragnzzoni, G. Korge and mother; to Port Townsend, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Evans, Miss Marsh, Mrs. Seavy, F. P. Lolfe, two Chinamen; to Seattle, Mrs. G. Dearborn and daughter, D. Samson, H. Recher, Mrs. Wm. Howell and daughter, H. A. Smith, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. H. Greene and daughter, J. H. Green, E. H. Ganier, wife and daughter, Mrs. Sophie Bahrs, J. W. Tilman, G. Salmon, Wm. Sexton, F. P. Thompson, Eva Allen, Nellie Westry, Jessie Stubell, Kittie Mack, E. Martin and wife, H. Williams, T. Tibbitts, W. Levison; to Tacoma, Miss McEllien, Mrs. Caulfeet, C. Klock, Miss M. Sheehan, L. Mizner, Jr., E. A. Mizner, C. S. Mack, A. M. Lout, wife and child, J. C. Roman and wife.

BRIEF MENTION.

Rathbone oysters at Keith's.

Sunday picnic at Oswego garden.

The trips to the coast and other resorts are drawing to a close.

Too late for bathing suits, but not too late for summer wear. Cronsman, 121 First.

On Sunday photographs $1 per dozen at G. L. Eastman's new gallery, corner First and Jefferson.

If you visit San Francisco you will find THE OREGONIAN at the corner of Market and Geary and 14 Third. Cut this out and keep for reference.

L. S. Mayer, grocer, 70 Morrison street, has just received new Yeahant sardines, new herrings, sprats, kild, smoked tongues, Spanish olives, Magdeburg salt pickles. Send for catalogue.

Call in to-day and inspect the large lines of pianos and organs at the Kohler & Chase music house. They are sold on the installment plan. Campaign drums and musical goods generally.

G. A. R. Excursion to Columbus, Ohio. Members of the G. A. R. and others going East can procure tickets, via either the Northern Pacific or Oregon Short Line, at the Union ticket office, corner First and Oak streets. Remember this is the only office where you can have your choice of route. Call early and secure sleeping car accommodations.

Yellowstone National Park.

Take the Northern Pacific railroad to all points East. The only line to the Yellowstone National Park. Secure your park tickets and Pullman berths at the general office of the Northern Pacific railroad, No. 2 Washington street, corner of Front.

OIL PAINTING.

The holder of ticket No. 55, will please call at Hibbard Bros., No. 249 First street. Tickets will be given on another oil painting with each purchase of boots and shoes.

Only 50 Cents.

*Haut Ton* directory now on sale at Wisdom's drug store for 50 cents. Regular price $2.

G. A. R.

And friends going East be sure and see that your tickets read Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, the route selected by John P. Rea, commander-in-chief.

HEADQUARTERS.—Merchants from the interior towns will find their friends at the Crystal Palace, 104 First street, presided over by C. F. Bilter. Lunch all day, and the best.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dinning car route for all points east. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

"Hood and Marianne," by Amelie Rives. For sale at Ed Dekum's, 49 Washington street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Woven Wire Spring Beds. George M. Parker, 131 Fifth street. Trade supplied.

For CHOICE Fruits, Candies, Soda and Cigars, go to Kinth and Washington streets.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it at 25 cents.

They Never Fail to Cure Sick Headache. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS; often the first dose.

Come and see the finest tea sets (44 pieces) complete for 12 persons, we are giving away with a box of Alphabet Tea. This is the biggest bargain on record. Great Eastern Tea Company, 233 First and 48 Washington street.

The Vienna.

Washington street, leads all for lunches and oysters

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Price 25 cts. a bottle.


...LARGE LINES

—OF—

LATEST STYLES

...

...

BALANCE OF OUR LINE OF

...Manufacturers' Samples

—AT—

...Prices.

...from Second to Stark Street Corner.

...

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest.

135 FIRST STREET, COR. ALDER.


ALL ABOUT A QUARTER.

W. Gerbrich and DuBoise Have a Row Over a Boat Bill.

A row occurred yesterday afternoon at the boat house just below Stark street, which fortunately for all parties concerned, did not result very seriously. The difficulty lasted only a very few minutes, and was witnessed by quite a number of persons. The principal actors were a young man named DuBoise, who is employed at the boat house, and W. Gerbrich, who is the proprietor of the cinnamon bear which has been on exhibition about the city, for some time.

Gerbrich is in the habit of taking the bear out during this extreme warm weather and giving him a swim in the river. Yesterday he came down with brunin and, hiring a row boat, went out and gave the animal a glorious bath. On his return, Gerbrich and DuBoise had some words about the price of the boat, the latter saying that the bill was fifty cents, while the former said it was only twenty-five cents. Gerbrich claimed that a quarter was all that the boat hire was worth; that fifty cents was a swindle and he declared he would not pay it.

DuBoise at once became very offensive, and applied some exceedingly insulting language to Gerbrich. Words led to blows, and finally DuBoise struck Gerbrich several times over the head with a stick which he had picked up during the quarrel. Gerbrich, who is a very large, muscular man, instantly clinched with his antagonist. He grasped DuBoise like a steel vice, struck him several smart blows on the side of his face with his fist, and at the same time, wrested the stick from his hands.

Finding himself disarmed, and in the clutches of a giant, DuBoise ran like a "quarter horse" to the other boat house closely pursued by the now thoroughly enraged Gerbrich. Fearing he would brain the fleeing man, several persons shouted to Gerbrich to stop, but the lion of his nature seemed now fully aroused, and he paid no heed to it. Several persons sprang forward and grappling with him took the billet from his clutch. Du Boise, when he saw Gerbrich was disarmed, came rushing back and attempted to take the stick from a bystander's hands and to belabor his antagonist over the head. Failing in this, he grasped an oar and struck Gerbrich twice over the head with the blade but did not hurt him. Gerbrich caught the oar with his big hands and was about closing in again with young DuBoise, when the latter broke and ran. He would have been followed up by Gerbrich and given a terrible beating if bystanders had not again interfered and held him back.

Gerbrich then put on his hat and coat and walked away. Neither were hurt beyond a few bruises and scratches, but had there been no interference there would have been bloodshed, and young DuBoise would have been handled very roughly. Gerbrich, although so much larger and more powerful than DuBoise, had the sympathy of the spectators, for he only acted on the defensive until goaded to desperation. DuBoise was the aggressor throughout, and the verdict of the crowd was, that he richly deserved a good sound thrashing—and he very narrowly escaped receiving it too.

ARRESTS MADE DURING AUGUST.

During the month of August the police force of this city made the following arrests: Drunk, 115; vagrancy, 8; abusive language, 12; assault and battery, 17; begging, 8; obtaining money under false pretenses, 1; assault with a dangerous weapon, 1; larceny, 9; fighting, 4; disorderly conduct, 7; trespass, 4; soliciting prostitution, 6; roaming streets after midnight, 3; lewd cohabitation, 4; permitting stock to run at large, 3; refusing to abate nuisance, 1; defacing a building, 1; carrying concealed weapon, 4; burglary, 1; obscene and profane language, 2; insane, 1; keeping bawdy house, 1; residing in bawdy house, 4; witness held, 2; driving over hose, 2. Total arrests, 222.

THE OGUE D'ALENE INDIANS.

FARMINGTON, W. T., Aug. 29.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In the letter published in your issue of the 27th, written by me, as you say, "for the Coeur d'Alene Indians," I would beg you to correct the statement that it was written by me for the Indians. The facts are that a gentleman resident on the reservation gave me the facts and requested me to put them in shape for publication. As to the signing, I know nothing.

As there is some difference of opinion as to what the Indians did do, I do not desire to be sponsor for either party in the controversy. EDWARD H. KING.

[Mr. King's statement is hardly necessary. It was simply said that he prepared a statement which was signed by the Indians.—ED.]

MR. S. J. MAYER'S STATEMENT.

His Answer to the Allegations Made by Mr. A. D. Charlton.

PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 31, 1888.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

While I do not desire any newspaper notoriety, or intend to enter into any newspaper controversy, I deem it compulsory on my part to reply to Mr. Charlton's assertion as to my statement not being true, and while silence might be construed as assenting to his assertion, I will simply state that the several members of the immigration board, present at the time, such as Hon. H. W. Corbett, Chas. H. Dodd, Esq., D. Solis Cohen, Esq., Mr. Wood and others, have heard the statement of Mr. Grotts and are fully cognizant of the facts and are well able to judge who spoke the truth. Yours very truly,

S. JULIUS MAYER.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEEDS RECORDED AUG. 31.

Enoch T. Howes to H. Blotter, subdivision H. lot 2, blk 9, Portland Homestead, August 30; $450.

W. R. Watkins to L. Arnold, 85x110 feet, blk 6, Portland Homestead, August 29; $1450.

M. Patton and wife to Mary Bryant, lots 7, 8, blk 27, Patton's addition, Albina, February 10, 1887; $1.

Ira B. Sturges and wife to E. P. Dosch, lots 2, 4, blk 11, Southern Portland, October 1, 1887; $350.

W. J. Beatty and wife to N Lambert, lots 3, 4, blk 136, East Portland, August 17; $2700.

Peter Moor to John Linder, lots 5, 6, blk 19, Tibbett's, East Portland, August 29; $700.

E. C. Wheeler to Mary J. Downey, lot 4, blk 28, McMillen's, East Portland, August 13; $90.

H. P. McGuire to same, lot 4, blk 28, McMillen's, East Portland, August 7; $30.

Quitclaim: F. V. Holman, trustee to J. Bourne, Jr., 40 acres, S36, 1N, 1W, May 21; $1.

Quitclaim A. E. Haight to Portland & Willamette Valley Railway Company, right of way, August 27; $1.

F. P. Mancet and wife to Theodore H. Liebe, lots 1, 2, blk 128, City, blks 92, 93, East Portland, 9 45-100 acres, G. Tibbett's, D. L. C., 5 acres, Witten, D. L. C. August 31; $1800.

E. E. Smith and wife to C. Geyger, 10 acres, S19, 1S, 2E, August 31; $800.

Total $8,793.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT.

J. B. Montgomery vs. the U. S., on demurrer to petition; argued and submitted.

J. H. Wise vs. Cornutt; order nunc pro tunc to enlarge decree as to certain personal property.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN.—Carrying California, Oregon and Washington territory G. A. R. comrades and friends will leave Portland September 4, at 8:30 P. M., via Northern Pacific railroad. Parties wishing to join the excursion should call early and purchase their tickets and secure sleeping car accommodations. Office, 2 Washington street.

DR. J. W. CULBERTSON.—Oculist, aurist and orthopedic surgeon, representing the Eye, Ear and Throat Institute and Surgical Infirmary, of Indianapolis, Ind., will be at the Esmond hotel, (room 4) professionally until September 6. The afflicted with eye or ear troubles or any deformity should consult this eminent specialist.

REMEMBER—You should call early and reserve your Pullman and tourist sleeping car accommodations for the grand excursion East via Northern Pacific. Special train leaves Portland September 4, at 8:30 P. M., via Tacoma, St. Paul and Chicago. Office No. 2 Washington street.

Commercial and classical; French, German and English. See July Augusta College, ad. this week. Established 1858.


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BOYS'

...Clothing.

CALL AND INSPECT

—OUR—

MAMMOTH STOCK.

We will show you over 5000 Mens' and Youths' Suits ranging in price from $6.50 to $25.00 per Suit. All new Fall Styles.

...ey Saved

By Buying your Fall Clothing of us.

VICTORY.

When you visit our Mammoth Establishment ask to see one of our "Victory" MEN'S SUITS for $9. They are stunners. Colors are gray and brown. Suitable for Fall and Winter Wear.

...'S SUITS.

We Have a special line of ALL WOOL BOYS' SUITS that we are selling for $5.00 per suit, in several different patterns. We can show you over one thousand different styles of Boys' Suits, ranging in price from $2.50 to $10 per suit.

...& CO.,

First, Second & Taylor Sts.

DESIRING TO RETIRE FROM ACTIVE business I offer the Seattle Bazaar (Specialties, Crockery and Glass,) for sale. It has been established twelve years, is doing a good retail trade, and jobbing could be added with great advantage.

Large store, well located, handsomely arranged and well fitted up. No charge for good will. This presents a golden business opportunity. H. E. LEVY, Seattle, W. T.

P. GOLDSMITH, New York. | SOL. OPPENHEIMER, BERTHOLD GOLDSMITH, Portland.

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Importers and Dealers in

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84 and 86 Front Street.

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One Price to All

COPY OF TELEGRAM.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' STORE, Portland, Or.

Do not close your Summer Season until September 1st, Close with White Goods. L. PRAGER.

In compliance with above instructions, we beg leave to announce a

MONSTER

...Sacrifice

OF

...Goods.

Over 17,000 yards of WHITE and ECRU INDIA LINONS, NAINSOOKS, ORGANDIES, etc., all at the uniform price of 10c per yard. Our entire stock is included, and ranges in actual value from 25 to 45c per yard. To accommodate the crowd, we will place these goods on sale in both the Dress Goods and Domestic Departments.

Sale commences WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29th.
Sale closes SATURDAY, Sept. 1st.

—AT—

...e Farmers' & Mechanics' Store,

200, 202, 204, 206 First Street.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

We have just received per express from New York a Fine Assortment of

CAMPAIGN HANDKERCHIEFS AND CANES!

The Designs are attractive and the goods very desirable. The CANES are adjustable, with SILK FLAGS so arranged that the stick can be used like any other cane, or as a flagstaff while marching in a procession. Make Your Selections Early.

...HOSIERY.

The Great HOSIERY SALE will continue until the entire JOB LOT is sold. Do not forget the reductions made this week in

SEAL PLUSH COATS AND JACKETS.

...ES & KING,

195 FIRST, COR. TAYLOR.

Portland Business College.

Second and Yamhill Streets,

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Students of all ages and both sexes admitted to any department for day or evening sessions.

Perfect Equipment, Thorough Instruction,

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Hundreds of Graduates now giving Perfect Satisfaction in lucrative and responsible positions all over the Coast.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT—Arithmetic, Penmanship, Spelling, Grammar, Correspondence, Single and Double Entry Bookkeeping, Banking, Business Forms, Commercial Law, Etc., Etc.

SHORTHAND DEPARTMENT—Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Correspondence, Manifolding, Letter Copying, Business and Legal Forms, Etc., Etc. Our new method of teaching Shorthand enables us to impart a speed of 100 to 125 words per minute in three months. No text-books are required, thus materially lessening the expense.

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Will therefore offer a General Reduction in his stock of Fancy Goods, etc., before removing to his New Quarters,

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Teeth $10 & $15 per Set.

No Pain—No Bad Effects.

Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. Filling from $1.00 upward. DR. CHAS. T. PREHN, Dentist, Room 7, Union Block, First street entrance.

DR. F. W. PREHN,

Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College. Rooms 54, Union Block, Entrance from 2 1/2 stock street.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Physician and Surgeon, Rm. No. 109 First St.

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BRASS TABLES and LAMPS. FINE CHINAWARE and ORNAMENTS. PLUSH CASES, with Silver Fittings. INKSTANDS, LEATHER NOVELTIES, NEW TOYS—ETC., ETC.

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Large Variety—From 5c to $5.00.

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Clothiers and Hatters.

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...Clothing & Hats

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For the Season of '88-9.

We Have Received Our Large and Elegant Stock of

Suits, Overcoats, Hats

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Gents Furnishing Goods

The latest Styles and Finest qualities, as well as newest designs ever exhibited in this city. These goods were selected and manufactured by our Mr. Steinbach, during his recent visit to New York. We pride ourselves that our goods will fully compare with custom made goods, and in many cases far superior, while prices are but one-half. We claim to-day to have the largest and best selected stock in this city.

...ur Overcoats

Will please the most fastidious in style, quality and prices.

We invite the public in general to call and inspect our stock and judge for themselves.

We are prepared to send samples and rules for self-measurement to our country customers. Send in your name and we will send you one of our Illustrated Catalogues.

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Clothiers and Hatters.

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DEALERS IN

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Toilet Articles.

Second and Morrison Sts., Portland.

We make a specialty of sending goods by mail or express. Orders sent to us receive prompt attention.

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—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods

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J. C. CARSON,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Plate Glass and General Building Supplies.

Estimates and Price Lists on application. Country orders a specialty.

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TANSY PILLS

...perfectly safe and always efficacious. Ladies, don't be afraid of and take spurious pills. More than 10,000 American women use them regularly. Guaranteed superior to all others or mail, sealed, $2. Ask druggist for them or "Wilcox's Compounded Tansy Pills," accept no worthless counterfeit sold to be "just as good." Sold by druggists everywhere and mailed by the proprietors, WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Philadelphia, Pa. SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Portland, Agts

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BIG BARGAIN!

TEN DOLLARS AN ACRE for 300 Acres of Land, 16 miles north of Portland, near the N. P. R. R. and Willamette slough. Inquire of Chas. J. B. Malarkey, cor. Fourth and Morrison. 30af


NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

## THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

### Its History, Its Principles and Its Policies to the Present Time.

A Book that is Better Than a Campaign Document—Words of the Editorial Labors of Hon. John D. Long.

"The Republican Party," is the title of a volume just published by a Boston house, of which Hon. John D. Long, ex-governor of Massachusetts and now member of congress from that state, is the editor. It is well described by him as not only a campaign document for this year of grace, but as having a "higher and more permanent value as a concise, yet substantial, history of the republican party, and a comprehensive discussion of the most important political questions now pending." Its contributors are among the most influential men in the party, and their different essays, though not such finished literary compositions as you might find in a similar collection of essays put forth by English statesmen, are full of good points, and convey at the right time a great deal of useful information to the younger generation that will this year be called upon almost for the first time to vote for the republican candidate for president. Such a book for general reasons is always welcome; it helps to educate the average voter, for which it is prepared; it also takes attention away from the personalities of the campaign to the real issues of the struggle, which is about the policy to be followed in the discussion of public questions and their practical settlement. At the present time such a book is specially welcome. It will assist both parties in their work; it will show the democrats what are the strong points of their opponents; it will educate those who have imperfectly followed the course of the republican party; it will give the people a better understanding of public issues than they can usually obtain from the piecemeal discussion of a partisan press; it compels the campaign to be decent in its character, and it helps greatly to raise the tone of ordinary political thought. The historical part is especially valuable. It occupies quite one-fourth of the volume, and it is the work of the two men in the republican party of to-day who are, perhaps, best qualified to give an exposition of the history of party from the beginning of our national existence and a sketch of the republican party since it has had a controlling influence. These two contributions, from the hands of the editor and of Hon. Edward McPherson, are a substantial

ADDITION TO POLITICAL LITERATURE.

They are written from the national rather than the partisan point of view, and they enable one, in a few pages, to obtain at least a fair view of the genesis of party in the republic and of the republican party in particular. Where such a book is deficient is in its silence regarding the other side. It is easy to remark, if there is little reflection upon the democratic party, that there is often a silence where a full and frank statement would be of service to the uninstructed reader. It is, perhaps, too much to expect that writers of such a great campaign impending should rise to magnanimity in the treatment of their subject, and yet for the future value of such a work it would have been the better way. This does not impair the book for its special purpose, but it compels one to read a similar work, on the other side, before he can feel that he has all the facts before him. This limitation, as we shall state it, is to be noted all through the book. It is not what is said, so much as what is omitted, that one laments in the work. As far as it goes, one would say who is conversant with the facts, that the republican party is fairly and faithfully represented. This is really all that one could expect under the circumstances, and with this one must be content.

This book is worth examination in detail. Gov. Long's paper on "Political Parties" gives an outline sketch of both from 1789 to 1856, when the republican party began its honorable record. The two parties in the revolution were the whig and the tory. When the thirteen colonies became a nation, they took the names federal and democratic. The federal party gave us the constitution, and the democratic party gave us the checks on the too liberal interpretation of the constitution which has been called state sovereignty. The constitution was a compromise between the ideas represented by these two parties. The federalists emphasized the nation; the democrats emphasized the states. The contest between these two parties was so great that, as Gov. Long well says, nothing but the absolute necessity of a central government gave us the present federal constitution. The way in which he preserves the lines of party

IN THIS HISTORICAL STATEMENT

is worthy of high praise. It will be regarded by democrat, as well as by republican, as essentially correct. There has been great need in recent years of such a statement, and there is nothing convenient that covers the field except Alden's "History of Federal Administrations," and this book only brings the story down to 1840, and has long been out of print. Gov. Long puts the entire story into less than forty pages, and makes it so clear that any reader can trace the trend of party movement without difficulty down to the preparation for civil war. This is one of the best pieces of work in the book. It is a happy way of stating the position of the democrats when he calls them "strict constructionists of the constitution." They have always been, that, and more. Mr. McPherson's paper is longer in substance, and covers the vexed ground which is not yet reduced to the calm statement of formal history. The account of the political situation out of which grew the civil war is not yet to be written, and the political reconstruction subsequent to the war is yet to be reduced to a clear, rational and impartial statement. It is here that Mr. McPherson has rendered to the voter of to-day, whether democrat or republican, a substantial service. It is not possible to find in print any better statement of the steps taken for the political reconstruction of the country. The country may be longer accounts of portions of this subject, and there is need of a counter statement from the democratic side to give the history a truly fair and judicial character, but on the republican side it is not possible to find a more condensed or graphic account of the acts in which the party was concerned, or even of the political history of the nation for the instructive years than is here to be obtained. Mr. McPherson has put all citizens under obligations to him in the uses to which this lengthy essay may be applied. The policy of the republican party is traced with a masterly hand. If there were nothing in the volume but these two papers it would be well worth the price that is paid for it, but the remaining essays, if they can be trusted, will be of great service to those who are interested in the direction of

THE PRESENT POLICY OF THE COUNTRY.

They cover subjects about which there is constant debate, and are written by men who are members of congress, or so placed that they are able to command correct sources of information. There is a slight squint of the campaign document in all this writing which one could wish had been omitted, but while it impairs the quality of the work in a literary sense, it does not essentially lessen its political value.

Hon. Lewis E. Payson, of Illinois, under the heading of "Public Lands," gives a very intelligent account of the wars in which the homestead law was carried through. This was greatly forwarded by Senator Plumb and representative Payson in congress, and the present law stands as they formulated it. Hon. Edmund N. Morrill writes briefly but clearly on "Pensions." He opens up the question whether the democratic or the republican party has best served those who have fought for their country. The vetoed pension bills are here discussed as well as the recent action of congress. Hon. William P. Kaye presents "Our Fisheries," as the question is understood by the republican party. Senator Chandler is at home in writing of "The American Navy," and his views are too well known to need discussion here. Senator Hawley presents a very able account of "Our Coast Defences." He thinks that, while we are to our present deplorable weakness, the congress of the United States will never be ready for any imaginable outrage. He gives a summary of the condition of our navy at the present time, and charges the democratic party with having spent twenty-four years in criticising the work of the federal government, and then, finally in power, shirking the responsibility which it accused the other party of evading. Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., is able to speak a good word for "The American Merchant Marine." He gives the reasons for its decadence, and concludes that the nation can never reach the highest prosperity or development of resources of its income and power until it has command on the sea as on the land. The next article is polemical. It

AWAKES THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

For its fierce and persistent assault on our protective system. Hon. Julius C. Burrows of Michigan, in discussing the charge that protection cripples "Our Foreign Trade," enters into all the particulars by which this trade is maintained. Hon. Green B. Raum of Illinois contributes a very able paper on "The Internal Revenue." The burning question relates to a "protective tariff." This article is written by Hon. William McKinley Jr., of Ohio, who takes a higher level than is usual in discussions of this subject. He presents the issue whether the tariff, as it now stands, does not maintain our industrial interests and labor conditions most in accord with the high political duties of the people and the exalted trusts confided to them. This is the real question in its comprehensive view. The relation of the people to the government and of the government to the people is so close that you cannot touch the one without its being quickly felt by the other. He makes a large showing of facts and figures to reach the conclusion that it is the experience of this country, as it is that of Canada, that the nation is more prosperous under a protective tariff. Hon. Benjamin Butterworth is assisted by Mr. F. D. Mussey in preparing a paper on "Internal Development." This is treated under the heads of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, mining, railways and waterways. Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge writes on the familiar subject of "The Civil Service." He traces this reform to its source in the report of Mr. Jenckes of Rhode Island in 1868, who took up the complaints that had been made by Webster and Calhoun years before, and endeavored to make an unwilling government listen to his appeal for purity in the service of the nation. He holds that every

SOLID STEP THUS FAR TAKES

In civil service reform has been the work of a republican congress or a republican administration. He is sure that it has been grievously injured by democratic ascendancy and by the insincerity of the Cleveland worshippers in the reform associations.

Hon. John S. Wise, of Virginia, treats the topic of "The New South." This is a subject of great interest, and Mr. Wise, as a Southern man, is one who is best capable of presenting it with a sober discretion and adequate knowledge. He begins by pointing out that the two conflicting ideas between the North and the South, that of different theories of sovereignty, and the national government, were not sectional, but that the growth of slavery made the two sections antagonistic. He states with great force the growth of the anti-slavery struggle between the North and the South. He writes with honesty and freshness on a difficult subject, and has a good word for the South under its old regime. The South, in his view, is not a rebel republican. What he means is best stated in his own words. He says: "I do not refer to the fact that if the vote were honestly counted it would show republican results. I mean that the men who are voting with, and assenting to the stuffing of the ballot boxes for, the democracy of to-day are really republicans in their views, and, being such, will vote the republican ticket as soon as they learn, what it takes a little time to teach them, that they cannot give effect to those views in the democratic party, and as soon as they overcome some lingering prejudices against the name of republican and the negro voter." All that they need to be made republicans is to be preached into conviction. Much that Mr. Wise here says is new to the Northern people. The abolition of slavery destroyed the only feeling against the union. It demonstrated the impossibility of secession. The decisions of the supreme court, showing that the war had made absolutely no change in the relations of the states to the federal power, profoundly affected the Southern mind, and taught them that the North was in no sense

VINDICTIVE IN THE HOUR OF TRIUMPH.

The principles of the republican party are now understood at the South in the light of what they really are, and it is this knowledge that is completing the social and general revolution slowly going on in Southern society. The South, as Mr. Wise sees it, is beginning to find out that it needs republican principles to achieve its greatest possibilities, at the same time that the republican party is beginning to see how much it needs the South. This paper is one of the most interesting in the volume. It is a new voice; it is the statement of a man who sees the North and the South as a great whole, who is a citizen before he is a politician. He is pleading a case, and he puts his points unceasingly well. Hon. John J. Ingalls, the senator from Kansas, takes the bull by the horns in the paper entitled "A Fair Vote and an Honest Count." He charges upon the democratic party the ignominy that in nine states of the union a free ballot and a fair count are denied. He makes a very bad showing for the democrats in the way of electoral reform. It is the democrats, not the republicans, who have most interfered in this purpose. Hon. George F. Hoar, the Massachusetts senator, tests the horoscope in "The Future Mission of the Party." It was formed to preclude the extension of slavery into the territories. Then much larger duties were imposed upon it. What it has done is admirably summed up in the following passage: "In fourteen years it has enacted a protective tariff which made the United States the greatest manufacturing nation on the face of the earth; it enlisted, organized and sent back to civil life a vast army; it created a great navy, constructed on principles not invented when it came into power; it put down a gigantic rebellion; it made free men and citizens of 4,000,000 slaves; it contrived the national banking system; it created a currency which circulates throughout the world on an equality with gold; it incurred a vast debt and made provisions for its payment; it

MADE THE CREDIT OF THE COUNTRY

the best in the world; it restored specie payment; it devised and inaugurated the beneficent homestead system; it built the Pacific railroads; it compelled France to depart from Mexico; it exacted apology and reparation from Great Britain; it overthrew the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and required the great powers of Europe hereafter to let our adopted citizens alone; it made honorable provision for invalid soldiers and sailors." This is a strong array of virtues, and it is on the strength of these services that Senator Hoar expects that the party will again come into power and give the country a national administration. The writer then goes on to show what are the constituent elements of the two parties and what the republican faith implies. The things that it has yet to do are to see that every citizen shall be able to take his equal share in the government of his country; to see that every citizen shall have an education which qualifies him for this duty and privilege; to pursue such a policy that the standard of wages shall be kept up to the highest possible point; to keep the ballot box sacred; to maintain the sanctity of the home as against polygamy; and to see that the drinking saloon shall go. These are the six points of true republicanism. The republican creed is found in the Declaration of Independence and in most of our state constitutions. What ought to be aimed at is a dignified and spirited foreign policy, an administration which is neither afraid to hold the great railroads of the country in check, nor to do them full and exact justice when it is required. This is where the future of the republican party lies, and to the fulfillment of these aims Senator Hoar looks forward with confidence. The rest of the volume is devoted to a detailed statement of the Chicago platform and to short biographical sketches of Gen. Harrison and Mr. Morton as the republican candidates for the campaign of 1888. There is an index at the end of the volume. Whoever purchases the book will find it invaluable as a political manual. It is the sort of book which enables the people of the country to understand the parties and the issues to which they give their votes. It is a great credit to the party and to the persons who have had a hand in it. ["The Republican Party: Its History, Principles and Policies." Edited by Hon. John D. Long, Boston; William S. Smythe & Co., 3 Tremont place. 8vo, pp. 427.]

Habitual constipation cured and the bowels strengthened by the regular use of Carter's Little Liver Pills in small doses. Don't forget this.

## THE BURGOYNE CAMPAIGN.

### Recent Discovery of a Highly Valuable Historical Document.

A Journal Kept by an English Officer Found in the British Museum, and Now First Published.

A somewhat remarkable "find" was made in the year 1885 in the British museum. It was a journal kept by Lieut. Wm. Digby of Burgoyne's army, giving an account of the campaign of 1777. The journal has just been edited and published. Lieut. Digby belonged to the Fifty-Third British regiment, and his journal is pronounced on both sides of the water to be a document of remarkable historical value. We find an article on it in the New York *Tribune*.

The journal does not appear to have been recorded, as the designation would imply, from day to day during the progress of the campaign, but to have been written on the author's return to England, for the benefit of a friend. It was, however, expanded from memoranda taken at the time, and its statements correspond in the main with the ascertained facts. Digby himself appears to have been well educated for the period, and a man of rather unusual observation. He was not a partisan, but a plain soldier, and there is nothing in his journal suggestive of exaggeration or vanity or prejudice or malice. He never speaks ill of the people he is fighting, and often mentions them with admiration. He does not pretend to know much about the headquarters plans, and sometimes makes just such mistakes as any line officer might nowadays in trying to interpret the campaign in which he is engaged. He went through both campaigns, having been ordered from Ireland with his regiment, the Fifty-third Shropshire, for the Canadian expedition in 1776. Among other matters to which he testifies is Burgoyne's earnest efforts to restrain his Indian allies from scalping, and his strict orders against it. Modern research has fully proved that on this point bluff Gen. Gates did his opponent serious injustice. But there can be no doubt that the sad case of Jane McCrea embittered the Americans greatly in regard to the Indian behavior, and the most singular fact is that the story of Miss McCrea's death as handed down in history and as unquestionably believed quite generally by both sides at the time is an absolute fable.

THE MURDER OF MISS M'CREA.

As a striking example of the uncertainties of evidence we give the editor's note on this episode. He says: "The story of Jane McCrea has been often related, sometimes in most exaggerated forms; even her life has been elaborately written. The generally accepted version is that David Jones, a tory officer in Burgoyne's army, sent two Indians, one of whom was called Wyandot Panther, to conduct her to the British camp, where she was to be married, and that on the way thither, the Indians disagreed with respect to a division of the 'barrel of rum' to be paid them for their services, Wyandot Panther killed her with his tomahawk. This version is supported by Wilson in his life of Miss McCrea, whom he says was killed by Le Loup, as well as by Neilson, who relates that the Indians exhibited her scalp at a house which they called at, and said that they had killed 'Jenny.' They also named Mrs. McNeil—who, it seems, was a cousin of General Fraser—in a state of nudity, and so delivered her to the general, greatly to his embarrassment as well as that of Mrs. McNeil, as his wardrobe was not provided with anything suitable for a lady to wear. Neilson, commenting upon their treatment of Mrs. McNeil, says: 'This indecent haste to strip and plunder Mrs. McNeil was sufficient to account for the butchery of Miss McCrea.' And so it probably was, for the Indians were not particular whom they murdered, and killed Tories as well as Americans. But we have proof that, after all, in this case the Indians were innocent of murder, and that Miss McCrea was killed unintentionally by the Americans. Let us examine the evidence.

"Miss McCrea had been invited by David Jones to visit the British camp and accompany several ladies there in an excursion on Lake George. He was troubled by her exposure to danger by the Indians, and intended to press her to marry him at once, that he might be better able to afford her protection. Mrs. McNeil and she were just about to embark under the charge of Lieut. Palmer and a few soldiers, when, knowing that the Americans were in the vicinity, the lieutenant and his men left them for a few minutes to reconnoitre. While the British soldiers were absent some of their Indian allies came up and seized Mrs. McNeil and Miss McCrea, and, placing the latter upon a horse, hurried away, pursued by a party of Americans, who were close at hand. The Americans fired upon the flying Indians, one of whom, Wyandot Panther, was leading the horse upon which Miss McCrea sat. Mrs. McNeil became separated from Miss McCrea, and did not witness her death, but said afterwards that the Americans fired so high as to injure the Indians, who were on foot. Wyandot Panther, when examined by Burgoyne, affirmed that Miss McCrea was killed by the Americans, who were pursuing him; and Gen. Fraser at a post-mortem investigation gave it as his opinion that she was killed by the Americans aiming too high, when the mark was on the ground, as had occurred at Bunker's (Breed's) hill. But in addition to this we now have more positive proof in the testimony of Gen. Morgan Lewis, to the effect that she had three distinct gunshot wounds upon her body, and from the additional fact that when the body was removed a few years ago to a new burial place, no mark of a tomahawk nor injury of any kind was found upon the skull."

This conclusion is the more curious because it is evident that Burgoyne himself believed Miss McCrea to have been killed by the Indians. The proof of this is to be found in his letter to Gen. Gates of September 3. Gates reproached him for the cruelties committed by the Indians, especially mentioning the case of Miss McCrea, saying: "Miss McCrea, a young lady lovely to the sight, of virtuous character and amiable disposition, engaged to be married to one of your army, was, with other women and children, taken out of a house near Fort Edward, carried into the woods, and there scalped and mangled in the most shocking manner." Gates was wrong about the "other women and children," but Burgoyne replied as follows concerning Miss McCrea: "Respecting Miss McCrea. Her fall wanted not the tragic display you have labored to give it, to make it as sincerely abhorred and lamented by me as it can possibly be by the tenderest of her friends. The fact was no premeditated barbarity, on the contrary, two chiefs who had brought her off for the purpose of security, not of violence to her person, disputed who should be her guard, and in a fit of savage passion in the one from one hand to the other was snatched, the unhappy woman became the victim." It is clear from this that Burgoyne did not believe Wyandot Panther's version of the case, and as he states that he demanded and received the surrender of "the murderer" from the Indians, it might be inferred that the savages themselves supposed one of their number guilty. It is certainly a very curious case.

THE HESSIANS IN THE WAR.

Lieut. Digby shows by repeated entries in his journal that if the Hessians were obnoxious to the Americans they were almost as heartily disliked by the English troops. The latter regarded them with jealousy and contempt, and missed no opportunity of charging upon their incompetency or cowardice the many disasters which befel the British arms. But at Bennington the Hessians proved their bravery and steadfastness irrefutably by maintaining a hopeless fight against desperate odds until annihilation faced them. Certainly the English troops never fought more obstinately than did their German allies on this occasion. Digby's narrative of events in the British camp from the 20th of September to the 7th of October is extremely interesting, and it brings out clearly the growing uncertainty of Burgoyne, his chimerical hopes of a junction with Gen. Clinton, the increasing gloom and depression of the troops as the American lines approached and contracted, the loss of the one opportunity which remained of crossing the Hudson, and the final reluctant determination of the commander to surrender. Digby confirms Burgoyne's own statement in parliament, to the effect that Schuyler's house was burned "to prevent a lodgment being formed behind it." By this time Burgoyne's pride, which had been high when he left Canada, was low enough, and the last flicker of it had found expression in his avoidance of the term "capitulation" and demand that convention should be employed instead. The only result of the change was to expose the defeated general to the gibing of all the wits and poetasters, and many of his most merciless assailants were his own countrymen.

The troops employed on the English side were as effective as the world at that time could produce. Both English and Germans were veterans, inured to war, drilled to perfection, and of proved gallantry. They fought splendidly whenever they were brought on the field. The Germans, as has long since been demonstrated, were, though serfs, excellent soldiers, and in general well behaved and quiet. But they were ill-commanded, and their gallantry did not save them from crushing defeat by the poorly disciplined and armed American forces. And though it may be said that the cause for which they were fighting nerved the Americans, while the absence of personal interest in the issue of the war must have weakened the mercenaries of King George, the latter assumption is hardly permissible. The Hessians were decidedly not "thinking bayonets." They belonged to a people who had been so used to being the mere tools of their superiors as to regard this as the normal condition of things. They were in effect fighting machines merely, and marched and charged and pulled their triggers with the same regularity and fidelity no matter what they were fighting about.

FOLLIES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

As a rule the justice of a cause bears no relation to its fate in the field, and the frequency with which right has been overcome by might has in all ages been the justification of pessimistic theories. In the war of independence however it may be said that the stars in their course fought against England. Again and again the colonists seemed on the verge of crushing defeat. Again and again, when physical force failed, the enemy's own inconceivable follies baffled his plans and gave the weaker side breathing space and reprieve. Burgoyne never failed to commit whatever errors were possible to him, of which the gravest was the expedition which resulted in the disaster of Bennington.

The follies committed on the American side were, however, scarcely less conspicuous. The Burgoyne campaign certainly owed its initial success far less to its inherent strength than to the inexcusable negligence of the American commander, who apparently did not consider Ticonderoga been properly defended, it is certain that its siege would have occupied the English so long that nothing more could have been done during that campaign. There is no probability that the fort could have finally repulsed so strong an expedition. It would have been taken, but the siege would have delayed the British advance, in no way this delay would have helped Washington and his lieutenants, but on the other it would have probably insured the co-operation of Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne in 1777, and no one now requires to be told that the "convention" of Saratoga was primarily due to the supineness of the first of these three commanders.

## BLAINE'S CONCLUSION.

### An Historical Reminiscence of Special Interest to the Pacific Northwest.

The concluding portions of Blaine's speech of last Saturday at Lewiston, Maine, failed to reach us. We find them in Chicago papers. One part is especially interesting to readers here. It refers to the surrender of President Polk to England on the "Oregon boundary" question. Mr. Blaine said that "in every negotiation with democratic administrations England has succeeded in obtaining the precise result she desired." He then went on to speak of the bluster of 1844—"Fifty-four forty, or fight"—meaning that President Polk would insist that the Oregon boundary was 54 deg. 40 min.; yet he surrendered to Great Britain and accepted the 49th parallel as the boundary line. We quote this part of the speech entire:

From the administration of Mr. Jefferson onward there was a dispute between the two countries as to the rights of each bordering on the Pacific ocean, and the question was actively pressed from time to time by our ex-presidents, and lastly by a treaty made by Mr. Clay when he was secretary of state under Mr. Adams, providing for joint occupation of the country for an indefinite period, neither party losing their rights, but from pure demagogism the democrats raised the cry in the national election of 1844 that the whole of what now constitutes British Columbia, up to latitude 54 degrees 40 minutes, belonged unquestionably to the United States. The pretense was put forth as a blind, in order to show that they were as zealous to secure Northern territory as they were bent on acquiring Southern territory. The democratic national convention affirmed our right to 54—40, and President Polk made his campaign on it. They were ready to do anything to secure it, and they insisted as far as they could as Mr. Polk was inaugurated the democratic congress asked that notice be given to England for terminating the treaty of joint occupation. The next thing the country heard was that Mr. Polk's administration was compelled to surrender the whole territory to Great Britain, confessing that they had made pretenses which they were unable to maintain or defend. Had they not raised their demagogic cry, and thus forced the question to a settlement, the joint occupation which had come down from Jefferson to that hour would have peacefully continued, and with our acquisition of California two years afterward, and the immediate discovery of gold, the thousands of American citizens who swarmed to the Pacific coast would have occupied British Columbia, and a definite settlement would doubtless have been made in favor of those who were in actual possession, and but for the blundering diplomacy of the democratic party, which prematurely and without any reason forced the issue, we should to-day see our flag floating over the Pacific front, from the Gulf of California to Behring's strait.

President Cleveland is exactly following the presidents of his party in his negotiations with Great Britian—an alternation of bluffs and of surrender, both of which are equally inconsistent with the dignity of a nation conscious of its great power. We certainly do not desire a continuance of the diplomacy which, after studying a subject for three years, can radically change the position of the national administration between Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning. On Wednesday the president was still urging the senate, through the entire body of democratic senators, to surrender all our rights in the fisheries by ratifying the treaty, and on Thursday he put those senators to shame by directly reversing the position he had strenuously held for three preceding years. I do not believe the American people will submit to such trifling with a great question. I believe rather they will commit the government to the great party which from the first day of Lincoln's administration to the last hour of President Arthur's, has maintained the force and prestige and right of the Union against rebellion at home and agression from abroad, and did it without bravado or bluster on the one hand and without humiliating surrender on the other.

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## AN APPEAL FOR JUSTICE.

### The Colored Citizens of Louisiana Issue an Address.

They Review the Outrages Committed Against Them in the Past Twelve Years—Shot Down Because They Refuse to Vote as the White Men Dictate.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 25.—A mass-meeting of colored people was held here Wednesday to take into consideration the state of affairs existing in West Louisiana The best element among the colored race had charge of the meeting, and the following address was formulated:

*To the People of the United States:* We, the citizens of New Orleans, as well as of neighboring parishes from which they have been driven away without warrant of law, assembled in mass meeting at New Orleans, La., Wednesday, August 22, at Geddes' hall, declare that a perfect reign of terror exists in many parts of the state; that "the laws are suspended," and the officers of the government, from the governor down, afford no protection to the lives and property of the colored people against armed bodies of whites who shed innocent blood, and commit deeds of savagery unsurpassed in the dark ages of mankind.

For the last twelve years we have been most effectively disfranchised and robbed of our political rights. While denied the privilege in many places of voting for the party and the candidates of our choice acts of violence have been committed to compel us to vote against the dictates of our conscience for the democratic party, and republican ballots cast by us have been counted for the democratic candidates. The press, the pulpit, the commercial organizations, and the executive authority of the state have given both open and silent approval of all those crimes. In addition to these methods there seems to be a deep-laid scheme to reduce the negroes of the state to a condition of abject seridom and peonage. It is being executed by armed bodies of men styling themselves regulators, all of whom are white except when a negro is occasionally forced to join them to give color to the pretense that they represent the virtue of their communities in the suppression impartially of vicious and immoral persons. With that pretense as a cloak these lawless bands make night hideous with their unblushing outrages and murders of inoffensive colored citizens. They go out on nightly raids, order peaceable citizens away never to return, whip some, fire into the houses of others, endangering the defenseless lives of women and children, and no attempt is ever made to indict them, no law-abiding element in the state is found among the whites to rise up in their might and sternly repress these outrageous crimes.

These acts are done in deliberate defiance to the constitution and laws of the United States, which are so thoroughly nullified that the negroes who bore arms in defense of the Union have no protection or shelter from them within the borders of Louisiana. During the last twelve months our people have suffered from these lawless regulators as never before since the overthrow of bloodshed conducted by the democratic party in 1868, and which prompted the late and lamented Gen. Philip Sheridan, in an official report, to style the whites as banditti.

Fully aware of their utter helplessness, unarmed, and unable to offer resistance to an overpowering force—which varies in public parishs from a "police" of "militia" to "a sheriff's posse" or the "militia," but which in reality is simply the democratic party assembled with military precision, and armed with rifles of the latest improved patterns—negroes have been driven from homes acquired by months of patient toil; forbidden to follow occupations of their choice; compelled to desist from the discussion of labor questions, and been whipped and butchered when in a defenseless condition. In the instances where negroes have attempted to defend themselves—as at Pattersonville and Thibodeaux—they have been traduced in a spirit of savage malignity; the governor of the state, with scarce an observance of the forms of law, has massed his mercenary militia to the scene with cannon and rifles, ostensibly to preserve the peace, but actually to reinforce the already too well fortified negro murderers, falsely assuming to be lawful posses.

A single volume would scarcely afford sufficient space to enumerate the outrages our people have suffered and are daily suffering at the hands of their oppressors. They are flagrantly deprived of every right guaranteed them by the constitution; in many parts of the state they are free only in name; they cannot assemble in peace to indicate and discuss an equitable rate of wages for their labor; they do not feel safe as property holders and tax-payers, and are permitted to enjoy but few public conveniences.

The latest wholesale murder, rivaling the most horrifying brutalities of the Comanches, took place only a few nights ago near Cade station, in the parish of Iberia, in the negro village of Freetown. This place is owned exclusively by negroes, who were conceded to be industrious and respectable. They were charged with hiding and protecting in their midst some negroes from other parts of the parish whom the regulators wanted to whip. When this news was spread abroad a sheriff, fraudulently installed, with his men, without any warrant or color of law, at the hour of midnight invaded that quiet village, attacked a house wherein a number of negroes expecting the assault had gathered for self-defense, and deliberately slaughtered the inmates. No arrests will follow. The civil authorities are in sympathy with and applaud the crime. The governor has shown no disposition to afford our people any protection because of this and other kindred wrongs, and our sad experience leads us to expect no redress from that source. The papers daily record lynchings, whippings and murders of our people on various pretenses, such as are not considered sufficient cause for lynch law for whites under the like circumstances, and tidings pour in upon us like a flood of brutalities, the record of which is suppressed from the public prints because of the supposed political effect they would have upon the presidential and congressional campaign in the Northern states.

We have exhausted all means in our power to have our wrongs redressed by those whose sworn duty it is to impartially execute the laws, but all in vain until now, because of our murdered fellow-citizens and apprehensive for our safety, we appeal to the awakened conscience, the sense of justice and sympathy of the civilized world and of the American people in particular, to assist us with such moral and material support as to secure the removal of our people, penniless as many of them are under the feudal system under which they live, to the public lands and other places of the Northwest, where they can enjoy some security for their persons and property.

To our people we advise calmness and a strict regard for law and order. If your homes are invaded, expect no mercy, for none will be shown; and if doomed to die, then die defending your life and home to the best of your ability. If convinced that you will not be permitted to live where you are in peace and perfect security, quietly go away. If you are without other means to travel, take to the public roads or through the swamps and walk away. Steamboats and railroads are the invention of recent years. Your forefathers dared the bloodhounds, the patrollers and innumerable obstacles, lived in the woods on roots and berries in making their way to the Canadian borders.

Invoking the guiding favor of Almighty God and the sympathy of mankind, we are your brethren in affliction and the common bonds of humanity.

## PREPARING FOR THE HARVEST.

New York Press.

Trusts are completely unknown in happy free trade England, bawls the *Times* from the high tower it is building over its British presses on Park row. No trusts in England, pipe the weaker vessels of free trade all over the country. And while they are filling the air with their misty talk the trusts in England are adjusting themselves for the new "condition which will face them in "the States" in the event of Cleveland's re-election. Here is a sweet morsel of financial gossip about the British tin syndicate from the *St. James Gazette:*

The passing by the United States house of representatives of the Mills tariff bill, which places tin plates on the free list, has led to a sharp rise in the price of tin. Yesterday Straits touched £89 7s od cash, and £89 15s three months. This is an advance of from £14 to £15 on the figures quoted recently. If the senate passes the bill in its present form tin will command higher prices than have ruled of late, and a great impetus will be given to an important branch of manufacture in this country.

The British tin trust is preparing for an advance in prices and a renewed raid on the sheet iron industry of the United States. A few days ago, in a tariff talk, *The Press* showed how the tariff on salt had reduced the price of that important article to the consumer. The price of salt has been reduced to the American consumer in this way:

| Year. | Price per barrel. | Year. | Price per barrel. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1881 | $0 65 | 1885 | $0 73 |
| 1882 | 0 75 | 1886 | 0 61 |
| 1883 | 0 81 | 1887 | 0 53 |
| 1884 | 0 73 | | |

What does Mr. Mills propose to do? Put salt on the free list and turn it over to the salt trust of England. The following from the British *Court Journal* shows that the British trust is organizing to receive the rich present:

It is stated that during the past few weeks a body of gentlemen in London having the control, it is said, of two and a half millions sterling, have arrangements to "pool" into what is called a salt trust all the salt works in the kingdom, and it is understood they have been successful. Dearer salt is therefore in the near future.

And when by low prices our salt works in this state and in Michigan and elsewhere have been wrecked, and the men engaged in the industry are idle and starving, this British syndicate will meet in one of the palatial hotels in London and up will go the price of salt. Of what avail will be the cry of trust? Can congress reach a trust on the banks of the Thames?

And what is true in these two industries is true in every other. A few men in England control the output of iron ore and of iron and steel, of cotton goods and of the manufactures of woolens. Will the wage earners of this state heed the words of the *Press*? Will they read and understand the honest facts and earnest truth and act before it is too late? Again we repeat that the cry of trust and monopoly is being used like the "percentage trick" to cover up the real issue of this campaign.

## "ON THE SLOPE."

### Extracts From a Letter to the "Arkansaw Traveler."

* * * The ride on the railroad between Portland and San Francisco is one of the most delightful on the continent. It takes you through green fields, ripening harvests, over and under vast mountains, amid mighty forests, along by turbulent yet crystal streams, and for many miles under the shadow of Shasta, a monarch of the mountains. After crossing the Siskiyou range, going south, the traveler leaves Oregon and comes into California, and here you begin to hear California stories. Harmless lying, which is sometimes kindly and politely termed "romancing," seems indigenous to this region. These lies begin on fish and run clear up to stage-coaching, grizzlies and Injuns. I heard, for instance, of a man who, somewhere about the base of Shasta, took his favorite dog and went a-hunting. In one of the dense forests he found himself—lost. Day after day he wandered about, with starvation and his dog staring him in the face. Driven by hunger to a last resort, he cut the dog's tail off and roasted it. After finishing this meal, he saw with sorrow, that the poor dog was hungry, and he gave him the bone. Truly a merciful man is merciful to his beast. This tail ended the other tale. The meal afforded by the caudal appendage of the dog gave both man and beast sufficient strength to push on and they were soon out of danger.

From the base of Shasta, at Sisson, to San Francisco, a distance of about three hundred and twelve miles, the traveler has no eye for anything but the scenery, the grandeur and sublimity of which is beyond words. All of the way the Sacramento river seldom leaves the view as it wends its way to the sea. Here is Shasta's great white dome of incandescent snow and lava, standing silent against the northern sky, then the castle rocks, with their columns and minarets of steel gray granite, and all the time your tender feet of iron horses plunges along, over trestles, through black canyons, and beside the stream which is now lashing, foaming and fretting among the rocks, and then placidly flowing over a little valley. This Sacramento river starts away up on the southwestern front of Shasta, above the clouds, and where there is no timber or vegetation. Here it is so small that your sinking heart, held under one of the miniature cascades, perceptibly diminishes the stream below. But as we follow the modest brook, spring, chamois-like, from crag to crag, it gains in strength and volume at every bound, dances by the bright-hued "sarcodes" in its bed of snow, mirrors the faces of the wild mountain sheep and the savage grizzly as they slake their thirst in its waters. Down, down it goes to upland, meadows, and on, gathering volume from a thousand rills and tributaries, until it pours its mighty current into San Francisco bay and out through the Golden Gate into the glorious Pacific, bearing for miles above on its bosom, ere this, the white wings and ploughing keels of commerce.

* * * * * * *

On the morning of Tuesday, July 23d, I sailed on the noble steamer Columbia from San Francisco for Portland. The vessel's passenger list showed a great number of school teachers, of both sexes, who had been attending the national educational convention. Among the ladies of this class there were all sorts, as to age, style and beauty. There were angular old spinsters with spectacles, and giddy young things with bangs, Jerry-cut hair scrambled, Scotch bonnets, slouch hats and full of fun. It was jolly to stand on deck as we steamed down the bay, 'longside of Alcatraz, Angel Island and Black Point, out through the Golden Gate into the expansive Pacific, where the white caps and cat-claws were chasing each other over the swells. It was not only jolly to stand there and see all the beautiful and impressive sights, but it was jolly to think of wearing, and being comfortable, in a great winter overcoat, while out East, only two weeks before, that same overcoat had almost smothered the owner in Chicago, while simply carrying it on his arm down to the depot.

In less than two hours at sea the joy of the pretty school-marms had lulled, and the misery of the homely ones had redoubled, all from the bobbing to of *mal de mer*. On the first night out a facetious young man, who probably had the stomach of a marble statue, and was therefore not sick, proposed to tell a funny story. "D—n fun," said a white-faced man, "there ain't nothin' funny on earth, or, at least, at sea. It's all a bow and a stern reality."

Next day, however, nearly everybody was well again; joy resumed her sway, and the facetious young man got in his work, at last, and proved quite a blessing on board.

We were at sea two days and two nights, reaching the mouth of Columbia river on the morning of the third day. We steamed over the bar and were shortly lashed to a wharf at the quaint old town of Astoria, the first white settlement in Oregon.

* * * * * * *

The trip up the Columbia was glorious. That river is called the Hudson of the West, but it as far surpasses the Hudson as the Hudson does Salt river. At the mouth of the Willamette, up which stream twelve miles, lies the city of Portland, is the grandest scene my eyes ever beheld, and, faith, I've seen "the wonders of the world abroad." From the deck of the steamer, between the trees and across the Columbia, lies the picturesque town and fort, Vancouver. Farther on toward the horizon, appearing to be only two or three miles away, but really about sixty, stands Mt. Ranier, like a great white sentinel, his lofty helmet of snow gleaming in the setting sun. To the left, as if another picket, stands snow-bonneted St. Helens, and to the right Mt. Hood lifts his hoary head above the vast forests, making a notch in the purple horizon.

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...Elizabeth, you never seem to get
...work.
...indeed, Ma'am, you need not wonder,
...et always be scolding me I must stop
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...et me some Sapolio you would not
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...Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore
...s, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Blad
...Weak Back, Burning Urine, Gonorrhea
...—receive searching treatment, prompt
...e for life.
...es Consulted Confidentially.
14dtf
...T IS PRICELESS.
...n Have Defective Eyes and
...Value Them, go to
...D & MALCOM
...acles and Eyeglasses. The only
...in the Northwest where they are mean-
...ugh scientific principles. Lenses ground,
...n correct each particular case. Improved
...glasses are required too complicated for
...nless our fitting to be absolutely perfect.
...ster, an instrument to measure the
...e eye, is the most complete, the best that
...obtained, and is the only one ever invent-
...ve the exact amount of imperfection in
...RKER & MALCOM,
Scientific Opticians,
74 Morrison street, Portland, Or
...MEETING of STOCKHOLDERS
...RDINARY MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD-
...of the Tyler Mining Company will be held at
...e Company, Room 3, Dekum's building,
...gon, on Saturday, September 1st, 1888,
...ock, forenoon, to vote upon the proposi-
...k, forenoon, to vote upon the proposi-
...e capital stock of said company from
...50,000, or such other sum as the stock-
...see fit. By order of the President and
...ectors.
J. C. MORELAND,
Secretary Tyler Mining Company.
...MEETING of STOCKHOLDERS.
...UAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-
...the Tyler Mining Company will be held
...the company, Room 3, Dekum's build-
...Oregon, on Saturday, September 1st,
...ock, forenoon, for the purpose of elect-
...for the ensuing year and transacting
...siness as may come before the meeting.
J. C. MORELAND,
Secretary Tyler Mining Company.
...ADVICE FREE! HOW TO ACT!
Lost Vigor and Manhood Restored. Pre-
...mature Decline and Functional disorders
...cured without Stomach Medicines. Sealed
...Treatise sent free upon application.
...MARSTON CO., 18 Park Place, New York.
...VERY GLASS OF BEER IN THE
...Frank Keller's, First and Pine streets


# COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, Aug. 31.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail: One car load hams and bacon, 100 kgs canned goods, 193 cs. boots and shoes, 12 rolls carpet, 13 bdls paper, 7 pkgs wall paper, 5 cs drugs, 167 pkgs tobacco, 9 cs crockery, 57 cs dry goods, 22 cs domestics, 7 cs clothing, 17 cs hats and caps, 2 car loads and 32 kegs nails, 1 car load chains, 44 pkgs hardware, 22 stoves, 60 pkgs stove fixtures, 1 car iron pipe, 9 cs rubber goods, 19 trunks, and 7 pkgs asbestos packing.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty-four hours: 14,496 ctls wheat, 612 bbls flour, 884 ctls oats, 3 sks potatoes, 100,180 lbs wool, 846 lbs hides, 13 pkgs butter, 113 bxs eggs, 242 pkgs fruit.

Recent New York mail dates report that trade continues progressive, both in its character and volume, and the distributive demand for nearly all kinds of merchandise is gradually expanding, stimulated by the prevalence of favorable weather in all sections of the country and the encouraging reports that have come to hand respecting the crop situation. A storm of considerable severity has swept over a wide expanse of the South and East, but, so far as known, without material damage to any of the standing crops, except rice, which has sustained some injury by being blown down. With this exception the accounts have been more favorable than early in the week, while advices from Europe have been if anything more gloomy than heretofore, causing renewed activity and firmness of wheat, with fresh buying on foreign account.

WHEAT—The market is weak though prices remain unchanged. Quote Eastern Oregon $1 30@1 32½, for valley $1 37½@1 40. Private cable advices report that the Liverpool market closed 6d lower. The New York and Chicago markets opened weak, but closed a little stronger than the opening prices for the day. A dispatch from Odessa reports the Russian harvest so abundant that it is difficult to secure hands to gather it. Granaries are overflowing and farmers are puzzled to care for the surplus.

FREIGHTS—Are very strong in spite of the decline in wheat. Owners are asking 52s 6d, and it is reported have refused 50s, although four charters were made at that figure in the last two days. The Beulah has finished a cargo of wheat for San Francisco, and will go down the river in a day or two.

GREEN FRUIT—The market is rapidly clearing up and prices are a trifle higher. Watermelons came in freely to-day. A heavy consignment of Rogue river melons were of extra fine quality. Quote $1 75@2 50 per dozen; pears, 50@75c; peaches, 75c@$1.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm market. Quote extra choice creamery 25@30c; fair to choice, 22½@25c; store, 18@20c.

EGGS—Market steady. Quote 22½c.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The stock market was dull to-day, and fluctuations were within a narrow range, with very few exceptions. The improved feeling in Northern Pacific made those stocks the leaders of the market, though transactions in them were comparatively small and very little progress was made in an upward direction. St. Paul, Western Union and Union Pacific were more active, though presenting the same lack of feature in general.

Governments were dull and steady.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Money on call, easy at 1½@2. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½. Sterling exchange, quiet, steady and unchanged.

| BONDS. | |
|---|---|
| U. S. 4s (reg.) | 127¼ |
| U. S. 4s (coupon) | 128½ |
| U. S. 4½s (reg.) | 109½ |
| U. S. 4½s (coup.) | 107¾ |
| Pacific 6s | 120 |

| STOCKS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American Express | 102 | Northern Pacific | 27¾ |
| Canada Pacific | 34½ | N. P. Preferred | 60¾ |
| Canada Southern | 51¾ | Northwestern | 113¾ |
| Central Pacific | 34½ | Oregon Imp. | 6¾ |
| Burlington | 78¾ | Oregon R. & N. | 77 |
| Del. & Lackawanna | 142¾ | Transcontinental | 28¾ |
| Denver & Rio Grde. | 18¾ | Pacific Mail | 36½ |
| Erie | 27¾ | Reading | 62¾ |
| Lake Shore | 108¾ | Rock Island | 110¾ |
| Louisville & Nashv | 69¾ | Texas Pacific | 24¾ |
| Michigan Central | 85¾ | Union Pacific | 67¾ |
| Missouri Pacific | 79¾ | U. S. Express | 79 |
| Kansas & Texas | 19¾ | Wells Fargo | 127 |
| N. Y. Central | 108¾ | Western Union | 80¾ |

MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Silver bullion per ounce, 42 1-16d. Bank rate of discount, 3 per cent.; consols, 99 3-16.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Silver bullion per ounce, 91¾c. Sterling exchange, long, $4 85½; short, $4 88¼. Bonds, 4s, 128½; 4½s, 109¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Sterling exchange, 60 days, $4 83¾; do documentary, $4 83¼. Transfers, 5 discount.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

| | SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ophir | $ 5 37 | Nevada | 2 05 |
| Mexican | 5 60 | Utah | 1 10 |
| G. & C. | 2 45 | Bullion | 60 |
| E. & B. | 3 10 | Exchequer | 80 |
| Con Cal. | 3 80 | Justice | 85 |
| Savage | 2 25 | Union | 2 95 |
| Chollar | 2 60 | Nev. Queen | 4 45 |
| Potosi | 2 40 | Bodie | 1 50 |
| E. & A. | 4 65 | Peer | 45 |
| Point | 4 85 | Forest | 1 30 |
| Yellow Jacket | 5 20 | Crocker | 60 |
| Belcher | 3 50 | Overman | 1 30 |
| Confidence | 10 00 | | |

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Receipts—Wheat, 86,000 ctls; flour, 11,500 qr sks; oats, 7300 ctls; barley 11,500 ctls; potatoes, 2600 sks.

Freights—To-day the Br ship Euphrates, iron, 1643 tons, was taken at 40s for barley, or the option of loading wheat for Cork, U. K., by Trubenbach & Co. This leaves only a couple of disengaged vessels in port. Spot tonnage is in the most demand and are firmly held.

Wheat—Late cables reporting fine weather in England and a decline in cargoes to arrive have had an unfavorable effect on both spot and option markets. Exporters have reduced their bids to $1 55 for No. 1 shipping. Only round parcels would bring an advance. Holders offer sparingly and are not disposed to accept the reduction. Options continue to decline under moderate sales. Buyer year opened at 86¾c, closed at 86¾c. Following were the sales: 400 tons at $1 71, 200 tons at $1 70¾, 100 tons at $1 70¾, 400 tons at $1 70¾, 1100 tons at $1 70¾, 300 tons at $1 70¾, 100 tons at $1 70¾, 300 tons at $1 70¾, 1200 tons at $1 70¾; October $1 59¾@1 59¾, November $1 63.

Barley—The sample market was not so active, but prices are well maintained. Exports have been large this week. The ship Tacoma took out 2000 tons, followed by the ship Chas. E. Moody with 1000 tons. Ship Emily Reed is under charter for the same kind of a cargo, and possibly the Br ship Euphrates will load barley for the United Kingdom. These exports have considerably reduced stocks and given strength to the market. Brewing is quotable at 85@87½c; No. 1 feed 82½@85c; common to good 77½@80c.

Oats—The market steadily favors buyers; stocks and receipts are large and some holders pressing sales; $1 27½ is a full figure on choice feed; other qualities range from $1 10 to $1 25.

Millstuffs—Supplies are of moderate proportions and market steady. Bran of all kinds range from $14 to $16, according to quality. Middlings $15@18.

Potatoes—Quiet and steady. Burbanks 60@65c; Garnet Chile 45@55c; Peerless 40@50c.

Hops—The spot market is quiet but firm. Buyers are working the interior for contracts at a slight advance over quotations. Quote old crop 5@7½c; new 10@13c.

Wool—Firm; Oregon valley 16@21c; Eastern 10@17½c.

Butter—Choice and fancy California brands scarce and higher. We quote 32½@35c; fair to good, 24@30c.

Eggs—Market has a weak tone and a tendency to lower prices. Quote 27½@30c.

Bags—The market is firm, but the demand is slow. Calcuttas nominal, 8¼@8¾c. Some outside holders reported shading these prices.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Wheat had a weak opening, and was lower at the middle of the day, partially recovering at the close; opened 89¾c September, $1 October, $1 01¾ November, $1 02¾ December. Noon—98¼c September, 98¾c October, $1 00¾ November, $1 01¾ December. Closing 98¼c September, $1 October, $1 01¾ November, 1 02 December.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Petroleum opened weak at 85¾c, but became strong after the receipts; and advanced to 86c. This was followed by a sharp decline, but the market rallied again in the last half hour on heavy buying, and closed strong at 92¾c, the highest point of the day.

Hops—Firm, and in moderate export demand.

Coffee—Options opened firm and closed barely steady. Sales, 98,000 bags. August $10 45, September $11 45@11 60, October $10 70@10 85. Spot Rio, firm and in moderate demand; fair cargoes 14¼c.

Sugar—Raw, firm and in moderate demand; refined, in small supply, with an active demand; off A, 6 15-16@7c; mould A, 7¾c; confectioners' A, 7¾c.

Wool—Held firmer and in good demand; domestic fleece 28@34c, pulled 20@36c, Texas 13@22c.

Copper—Steady; lake, $16 95.

Lead—Strong and active; domestic, $4 92½.

Tin—Irregular; straits, $22.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Receipts of wheat past twenty-four hours at seven primary points were 476,000 bushels; and shipments, 253,000 bushels. Wheat opened strong and higher, weakened off, closing a shade under yesterday's closing. Opened 94c August and September, 92c October, 92¾c December. Noon—92¾c August and September, 90½c October, 91¾c December. Closed—93¼c August and September, 91¾c October, 92¼c December.

Provisions—Steady—Pork, $14 22½ September; lard, $9 40 September; ribs, $8 32½ September.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Aug 31.—Cattle—Receipts 9000; dull and steady; beeves, $6 10@6 25; steers, $2 50@5 75; stockers and feeders, $2 10@3 15; Texas cattle, $2@4; Western rangers, $4@4 90.

Hogs—Receipts 1000; steady; mixed, $6@6 50; heavy, $6 05@6 50; light, $6 95@6 45.

Sheep—Receipts 5000; steadier; natives, $2 75@4; shorn, $3 25@3 70; Texas shorn, $2 70@3 35.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug 31.—In wool a steady demand and a good amount of trade were noted here this week and sales of all kinds have been large. Prices were very firm on all grades, and on fine washed fleeces and combing and delaine selections advances have been obtained. Choice and fancy lots of Ohio and Pennsylvania are higher. In Michigan fleece there is a firm feeling, but only a moderate trade. Territory wool was less active, but prices were sustained, the principal sales being in the range of 18@23c. Texas, California and other unwashed quiet and steady; pulled wools were in fair demand, with sales of good sapers at 30@37c, and of extra at 25@28c. Foreign wool is firm. Australian sold at 35@38c, Cape at 26@28c, and Cordova carpet at 14½c.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Wool, quiet, firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western Virginia X and above, 29c to 31c; X, 29@30c; medium, 33@34c; coarse, 32½@33c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western, fine or X and XX, 29@27c; medium, 38@33½c; coarse, 32@33c; fine washed delaine, X and XX, 32@33½c; medium washed combing and delaine, 34@35c; coarse ditto, 32@33c; Canadian washed combing, 31@32c; tub washed, 30@33c; unwashed combing and delaine, 27@28c; coarse ditto, 25@27c; Eastern Oregon, 10@20c; New Mexican and California, 12@18c.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Weather in England unsettled. Floating cargoes, strong. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, firmly held. Mark Lane, English and foreign wheat turn dearer. English and American flour, dearer. California cargoes off coast, 41s@41s 6d. 4 P. M.—Weather fine, and cargoes to arrive declined 3d to 6d generally. English country markets, generally is dearer.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—Wheat opened easier; lower. No. 1 California 8s 1½d; No. 2, 7s 10½d; red winter, 7s 10d; white Michigan, 7s 10½d; spring, 7s 9½d. Flour, firm—First bakers' Minnesota, per 280 lbs, 27s. 5 P. M.—Spot wheat, easy; demand, fair. Options lower. No. 1 California, 7s 11¼ September, 7s 11½d October, 8s ¼d November, 8s ¼d December, 7s 11¼d January, 8s ¼d February.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Spot wheat quiet. French country markets turn dearer.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—Wheat, quiet, demand fair; holders offer moderately. California, 8s ¼d per cental. Corn, quiet, demand fair; new mixed Western, 4s 10¾d per cental.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Br ship Andreta, 1758, left Wilmington bound for Portland April 12.

The Am ship Imperial, 1288, left San Pedro April 21, and will join the Columbia river grain fleet.

On August 18 the Br bark Scottish Bard, 816, left Newcastle, heading for the Columbia river.

The Firth of Stronea and City of Madras will come to this port in spite of all reports to the contrary. They have both been chartered for flour for U. K.

The Br bark Beutal has just finished taking on a cargo of wheat, bound for San Francisco.

The ship Andes, reported last week as lost, has been heard from at Newcastle, A. She will probably join the grain fleet, due later, coming here.

The ship St. Frances finished loading wheat at Tacoma yesterday.

The ship Rence arrived at Tacoma to-day to load wheat.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Arrived — Str San Blas, Panama; schr Sadie F. Caller, coasting. Sailed—Str Oregon, Portland; brig Orient, Coos bay; schr Volunteer, Gray's harbor; ship Topgallant, Port Blakeley; bark Samoset, Port Townsend; brig Emma Augusta, Gray's harbor; str Mexico, Puget Sound; schr Queen, coasting; str Danube, Portland.

TACOMA, Aug. 31.—Arrived—Ship Rence, San Francisco.

HOQUIAM, Aug. 29.—Arrived—Schr Mary and Ida; schr Novelty; bktn Webfoot; brig Tanner; schr Pioneer. Sailed—Schr Chas. Hanson.

PORT TOWNSEND, Aug. 31.—Arrived—Bark Margaret, San Francisco; ship Kate Davenport, San Francisco; bark Carrollton, San Francisco.

ABERDEEN, Aug. 31.—Str Jeanie, from Seattle, arrived in at 8 A. M.; 12 P. M. str Alliance crossed out. 5 P. M.—clear; wind west.

## PARISIAN TOPICS.

Gossip Relating to Politics and the Arts of International Interest.

The minister of commerce, M. Pierre Legrande, has been examining new propositions from Italy for a commercial treaty. There are still several questions to consider before submitting the documents to M. Goblet, minister of foreign affairs. But even now their contents are looked upon much in the light of a bad joke. Half the articles of the old treaty are maintained without change, and their tenor almost amount to prohibition. Those articles upon which Italy consents to make variations are condemned to far higher taxation than in the treaty of 1881. Italy has lost $8,000,000 during the last six months on cattle, oil, eggs, butter, rice and wine, and yet Premier Crispi continues in the most pig-headed fashion to let the commercial interests of Italy suffer far more than those of France.

Why the Germans should seem astonished at the chilling reception of Gen. Winterfeldt by Queen Victoria is very hard to understand, for they are certainly doing all they can to deserve harsh treatment. Their journals seek to find balm for their wounded feelings in the fact that Gen. De Loe was also obliged to change his uniform for the more placid attire of a civilian when he came to announce the reign of Frederick III. but then the Prince of Wales invited the General and Count Hatzfeldt to dinner, and this time no such pleasant soothing afterthought was entertained.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY IN THE FUTURE.

Soon will the amicable and courteous relations between Potsdam and Windsor be changed into mere diplomatic correspondence, and England will take the place of Russia and become the target for all the bitterness of the official *North German Gazette*. Thus England once more seems inclined to smile upon France.

The situation of Empress Victoria appears to be still more humiliating and sad each day. She will soon be allowed to go to Florence. If necessary, such a journey will be prevented by an armed force. The German papers are absolutely offensive in their strange lack of tact. They now accuse the the empress queen of having stolen fifteen millions of marks from the family treasury just before the death of her husband, the said sum being deposited in the Bank of England with the full authorization of Frederick.

INTEREST IN QUEEN NATALIE.

Queen Natalie continues to interest all Europe, for if the politicians and diplomatists defend the King, honest opinion sides with the wife and mother. With all the gossip, the story of the eccentric couple does not seem to be very clear and it gives in any case a queer idea of royalty. It sides with the republican view that such people are no more virtuous than any one else.

In Paris the movements of the unfortunate queen were eagerly watched, for she was educated here and she loves France, and she has always dared to avow her affection, even going so far as to say at an official reception before the German ambassador that since 1870 she had forgotten their language. She places her quarrel with her husband on the score of her *amour propre*, which she is not at all prepared to crush.

There is a considerable hitch in the divorce suit. If it comes to an actual discussion the queen will be obliged to give her testimony verbally to the parties sent by the consistory to wherever she may be. The king is already over-fought with regard to find his plans, royal as they are, tampered with by the clergy. The members of the diplomatic corps on this each other in the organization of balls and fetes to amuse his majesty and to endeavor to coax him into better humor.

There is great rejoicing in social circles in Brussels because Mr. Lambert Frere has decided to remain there as minister from the United States. The position of ministers at Brussels, The Hague and Stockholm having been changed, it was feared that the popular Mr. Free might be unplaced.

ALSATIANS CAN NOT LEARN FRENCH.

The Prince of Hohenlohe has left Strasburg for a three weeks' sojourn in Bavaria. Before starting he signed a decree forbidding young men to take even private lessons in French, that language being now absolutely interdicted in Alsace and Lorraine.

It is written from Metz that a complete transformation of the arms of the German infantry has just been accomplished and in military circles this is considered to be a grave incident, the military organization of Germany resting entirely upon the most absolute and precise uniform order. It is at present in the best of condition for war and it is the only nation in Europe that could boast of an army using one kind of gun in war.

It is feared that the return of William II. from his European tour will be the signal for new measures at the frontier which will be particularly obnoxious to France.

From every department most terrible accounts come of the disasters caused by the rain which continues to fall. Rivers overflow, crops are lost, hay is on the ground and the vineyards are attacked by mildew. In Drome the continuance of evil weather, as the peasants call it, threatens the olive harvest. In Cantal snow and ice are seen as if July were December.

## THE HOTELS.

MERCHANTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F B Carroll, Tacoma | | J J McDermott, St Helens | |
| D L Davis | do | G J Bircher, Kalama | |
| F A McAvoy, Salem | | Chas Smith, Astoria | |
| W B Fay, Salem | | E R Inman | |
| J McCafferty, Burlington | | F Forian, St Paul | |
| T Waterford, Ellensburg | | J J Durand, Pasco | |
| C Thompson | do | Mrs Morrow, Seattle | |
| W Wilkinson | do | M Dyer, Tacoma | |
| W G Prendergast, S F | | M Kirbey | do |
| C Rieley | do | Mrs Stephens, Astoria | |
| C Buckner | do | E Emulson & wf, Chcag | |
| L P Welch | do | Miss Preuss | do |
| A Bergman | do | Chas Smith | do |
| J K Kane, Helena | | M L Beal, Seattle | |
| J M Lalley | do | F Center & wf, Cheyenne | |
| W Reynolds, Eugene City | | Mrs P B Seymour, Seattle | |
| Miss Maloney, The Dalles | | J H Smith, S F | |
| J Wachetmer, Roseburg | | P P Dean | do |
| J P Borroughs, S F | | A B Sweeters, N Y | |
| E Moore & wf, St Paul | | P Anderson | do |
| J R Edwards, wf & fm, Chicago | | M E Uhman & daughter, Chicago | |
| Mrs Cooper & ch, Kalama | | Mrs O G Gore & 2 children, | |
| J Williams, Fork | | Hunting | do |
| J McCafferty, do | | T C Frank, Kalama | |
| J H Rosy & fm, Spk Fls, | | J Enders, Boise | |
| Mrs Fesler, Iowa | | R Rice, S F | |
| F Rafort, Wis | | R E Knobbs, Pa | |
| A Smith, Montana | | W Graham | do |
| E H Tayer & wf, Chicago | | Mrs F P Penrose & 2 ch, | |
| C Morrison, Ohio | | Spokane | |
| R Lampleo | do | J J Walsh, St Helens | |
| S S Gent | do | A L Morris, Tacoma | |

INTERNATIONAL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S P Bullard, Iowa | | Chas Rent, Maine | |
| J Backman | do | W Hawkins | do |
| C A Bialy, Newberg | | A W Pauley, Aberdeen | |
| A J Selving | do | W J Donohue & fy, Idvle | |
| A Hanson | do | J E Amman, Centerville | |
| W T & Cora Ribby, Admst | | Fay, Jr | do |
| M Hates | do | John Foley | do |
| Mrs Fisher & ch, Neb | | J Aldridge, Olympia | |
| Mrs White & 3 ch, K City | | W M Kendrick & fy, Mo | |
| J W Wiig | do | M Kendrick & w, do | |
| B Schnassberg, California | | Mrs R Protler & 3 c, | do |
| Mrs Smith, dtr & 3 c, | do | F C Grover & fy, | do |
| T Gottle & w, | do | Mrs Dunn & fy, | do |
| F Wagner & fy, | do | E Lowe, | do |
| E J McLean, Salem | | Miss Rose Kennell, | do |
| J Weiss, | do | J Braitz, La Center | |
| H Seaver, | do | R Evyln, | do |
| T Gosser, Laramie | | A H Haygard, Enterprise | |
| T Kean, | do | C Donohue, | do |
| B Furguson, Washington | | C D Kennepy, | do |
| S McDonald, Sprague | | Miss Mitchell, Columbus | |
| Miss Kimball, | do | J Celine, | do |
| Miss Urner, Union Ridge | | G P Ostram, | do |
| F E Brown, Santa Paula | | A Orr, | do |
| S W Sergent, | do | F G Graff & w, Long Island | |
| Geo Green & wf, San Fra | | D M Morgan, Erie | |
| A Monical, Kansas | | H Sewcney, Denver | |

DEMOND.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miss Mitchell, The Dalles | | W Young, U S A | |
| Miss A Dun | do | A Parker, Vancouver | |
| Miss F Mulligan, | do | Lee Rhodes, | do |
| W H Moody, | do | G H Stevenson, Cascades | |
| Mrs Jas Hodge, Zanesvill | | O E Winslow, London | |
| Frank Allyell, Tacoma | | F Bray & wf, Burke | |
| John Newlin & w, Angeles | | O B Hardy, Akron | |
| J M Keene, Gervais | | E A Parker, New York | |
| F W Zion, San Francisco | | E Parker, | do |
| Delaney Stone, do | | J B Hamner, Roseburg | |
| G L North & w, | do | E B McElroy, Salem | |
| R T Lacy, | do | Miss E Moody, | do |
| Thos Price, | do | Mrs Soffle, Pendleton | |
| Ben Solomon, | do | Mrs Milnes, Olalla | |
| Miss Flint, | do | F W Andrus, Taunton | |
| D Baird, St Louis | | L Smith & w, Minneapolis | |
| C T Whittiesy, Carrington | | R I Fawcus, Rock Creek | |
| F McClelland, Tacoma | | W G Nash, | do |
| Mrs Hodgkins, Oregon | | Mrs J M Bechtel & drs, | |
| Miss B Hodgkins, | do | Chicago | |
| F J Merrill, | do | H B Miller, Grant's Pass | |
| C L Stoneckw, Hastings | | W J Kreybill, Omaha | |
| A H Litchfield, Salem | | H Edwards, Ritzvil | |
| John T Bell, Ohio | | G L Brown, St Paul | |

ST. CHARLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rev J Wood, Grant's Pass | | J N Harris, The Dalles | |
| Mrs M Wood, | do | J P Benton, | do |
| J W Cole, | do | M A Bell, | do |
| H P Watkins, St Helens | | H N Webber, | do |
| P A Smith, Yamhill | | W Snuffin, | do |
| A A Whitney, | do | G King, | do |
| F A Thurkham, Albany | | D D Waddell, | do |
| P A Ross, Stanton | | Z M Parvin, Salem | |
| G D Sweeney, McCoy | | C A Winkle, | do |
| H Wade, Astoria | | C M Rogers, | do |
| W W Rucker, do | | K K Fox, Helena | |
| G G Moody, | do | W H Carluess, Island City | |
| A Brock, | do | J G Cherry, Albany | |
| L P McCarty, San Fran | | R J Turner, Hollister | |
| J J Newman, | do | R E Sheen, | do |
| N Mathews, Bay Center | | Mrs B P Shepherd, Oak Pt | |
| Miss E M Mathews, | do | Miss Shepherd, | do |
| J Kerr, Tillamook | | R E Smith, Arlington | |
| J H Moore, | do | W A Smith, | do |
| J J Ryan, Buttleville | | O Hyde, Harrisburg | |
| C S Miller, Fossil | | D F & W F Pierce, | do |

GILMAN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| L F Kelly, N P R R | | Alex Siebert, McMahon | |
| P F Cowlel, Salem | | H Hudson, | do |
| Mrs L E Richardson, S F | | C T Orville, | do |
| J Pritchett, New York | | Mrs D W Price, Scappoose | |
| John Bolander, Tacoma | | Mrs W Waldner & son, Col | |
| W Gary, | do | H C Buckley, Dallas | |
| N Lawson, | do | W Huff, Eugene | |
| R Walrath, | do | John Wallace, Colum Cy | |
| Miss R Purcell, | do | H Hunter, Albany | |
| W Wagenblast, | do | Geo M Jennings, W T | |
| D E Schuyler, | do | J Jacobson, Chicago | |
| J F Boyd, | do | J B Wertz, Portland | |
| J J Carmel, | do | M M Hulse, | do |
| G J Domernord, | do | W Waterman, | do |
| J Mansfield, | do | O Stevenson, Dalles | |
| S M Delms, | do | F Rose, McMahon | |
| J O'Neil, | do | C Muller, Ellensburg | |
| A R Levens, Snohomish | | John A Catto, do | |
| J B Noll, | do | D J Shiack, San Diego | |

BOSTON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F G Mowell, Idaho | | A L Talmage, Tacoma | |
| H E Bagley, Newport | | T Chamberlin, Boston | |
| S L Charlet & f, Ill | | W N Babcock, | do |
| H Jones, Butte Cy | | C T Wells, Oakland | |
| J N Kimball, Ogden | | M Ellsworth, | do |
| Miss Kimball, | do | T N Davidson, Vale, Or | |
| T F Hope, Cascades | | B D Smith, Hearney, Neb | |
| Mrs Hope, | do | A A Martin, | do |
| J W Goodwin, Sedalia | | T Talk & w, Pendleton | |
| J Dettman, Olympia | | W S Steele, N C | |
| T W Steele, Arkansas | | R L Steele, | do |
| J G Fletcher, | do | Mrs A H Eager, Mass | |
| Miss B Eager, Mass | | Miss G A Ballard, Boston | |
| F B Holbrook, Spokane | | Miss J Hartman, St Joe | |
| J Straus, Hicksville, O | | Miss A Hartman, | do |
| B Gray, Portland, Ind | | James Hartman | do |

GILMAN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Miner, S F | | J Anderson, Dalles | |
| S G Jones, | do | T A Serfort, | do |
| A T Reynolds & w, S F | | A L Talmage, Tacoma | |
| Wm Keith, | do | Phil Rummell, | do |
| D H Fulsiver, | do | M W Malone, | do |
| Wm Porter, Vancouver | | F Snallivet, | do |
| J Lewis, | do | L D Mallord, | do |
| J Gebbin Jr, | do | E D Ives, S F | |
| E J McClay, USA | | J Mowcomb, | do |
| A E Reynolds & w, USA | | S Stout, Chicago | |
| G W Goodman, Gervais | | G E Wolf, Or City | |

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they give when troubled with sick headache, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation, and disordered stomach.


TRANSPORTATION LINES.

SICK HEADACHE
CURE
Biliousness, Debility. Kidney and Liver Trouble.
BY USING
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
Made in St. Louis, Mo.
THE GENUINE are prepared only by
FLEMING BROS.,
Price, 25 Cents. PITTSBURGH, PA.

SPECIALISTS.
Offices in the ARLINGTON,
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NEAR
Cor. of Morrison,
PORTLAND, OR.
POSITIVELY CURE
NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Night Emissions, Loss of Vital Powers, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Lassitude, Clumsiness, Depression of Spirits, Easily Discouraged, Lack of Confidence, Dull, Listless, Unfit for Study or Business, and Society, Self-Distrust, Dizziness, Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Eruptions, Blotches, Boils, Ulcers, Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Female Weakness, Irregularities, Suppressions, Leucorrhœa, Prolapsus, Falling of the Womb, Ovarian Tumors, Inflammation, Ulceration, Pain in the Back, Groins, Bearing-down Feelings, Monthly Pains, Barrenness, Impotency, Sterility, Abuse or Excesses of Maturer Years, Wasting Weakness, Lack of Energy, Nervousness, Timidity, Trembling, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fevers, Ulcers, Consumption, Scrofula, Blood Diseases, Skin Diseases, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat, Lung and Heart Diseases, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Nervous Affections, Paralysis, Epilepsy or Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, Mercurial Diseases, Blood Poisoning, Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Tetter, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors, and Diseases of the Bones, Joints and Ligaments, whether arising from the Excesses of Youth, the Indiscretions of Maturer Years, Climatic Influences, Contagion, Hereditary Taint, or any other cause.
BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases, Syphilis, a disease most horrible in its results, eradicated without the use of mercury, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Pimples, Ulcers, Pain in the Head and Bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Catarrh, etc., permanently cured when others have failed.
URINARY Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Frequency of Urinating, Urine high-colored or milky, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.
To Young and Middle-Aged Men.
A SURE CURE. The awful effects of early vice which brings Organic Weakness, destroying both mind and body, and with all its dreadful ills, permanently cured.
URETHRAL STRICTURE cured. Removal complete. Free of indispensable pain. DR. VINTON addresses those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for business, study or marriage.

TEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE
(THE WORCESTERSHIRE)
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
SOUPS,
GRAVIES,
FISH,
HOT & COLD MEATS,
GAME,
WELSH RAREBITS,
&c.
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER. May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."
Lea & Perrins
Signature on every bottle of the genuine & original
JOHN D

## THE DOINGS OF A DAY.

**Manager W. L. Holcomb's Rank From the Paloose Country.**

**Ice Storage Being Enlarged—A P. M. is Trouble—Dark Shadows—Double Scull Race—False Alarm.**

THE STEAMER CYCLONE.—Through inadvertence a mistake was made yesterday in the paragraph referring to the rapid little steamer Cyclone. The banner which proclaims "Pleasure Rating 12 Knots per Hour," was not meant to convey the idea that the rate at this interview with the owners of the boat. Hence it certainly is not chargeable to the Cyclone. Attempts are being made by interested parties to prevent the Cyclone from landing on the Portland side. Yesterday Mr. J. B. Montgomery, the owner of the Cyclone, had a neat little waiting house, which is placed on a pontoon, brought up and moored on the eastern end of the boat house, just below Stark street. Landings are now made alongside this waiting room. The owner of the Cyclone says she has "come to stay." Travel continues excellent on the route. The Cyclone has proved her claim to the distinction of a nautical greyhound. She cuts the wind and has splendid accommodations.

A REAL ESTATE MAN LOST.—Some days ago one of the real estate men of this city had an understanding with the owner of a house as to the price thereof but failed to get a written agreement, the paper to bind the many to hand over the owner had fast closed the sale at an advance of $3000. While tinkering about the premises two strangers stepped up and enquired the price of the lot and were told they could have it for $15,000, to which one of the two remarked: "Here is a check to bind the bargain." The parties turned out to be capitalists from Fort Townsend. An offer was made a few days before for the lease of the second floor lodgings at a monthly rental of $60. Three stores occupy the ground floor of the frame, which is situated on lot in question, No. 5, block 15, Couch addition.

THE CHARMS WHICH SOOTHE.—The vocal and instrumental concerts, free and otherwise, whose notes have vibrated upon this summer's air in Portland, would be difficult to enumerate. From the lone Senegambian of the steam calliope's voice in Prof. Kessener's Monogram aggregation, the air has been vocal with strains stirring, blaring horn, and the human voice in all its phases, from agonized tenor to the song of the low comedy takir. The latest combination was playing a special engagement on the streets last night to good houses. The lead was a harmonica, supported in grand form by banjo, tamo and tambourine. Fakir boots and go, the wandering minstrel makes a stake and pulls his freight, the thirsty banjo-player sometimes leaves, but "the salvation army keeps marching along."

POSTMASTERS IN TROUBLE.—William L. Long, postmaster at Cherryville, Clackamas county, was arrested by Deputy U. S. Marshal Chas. N. Wait on the 30th inst., and thereafter was here yesterday and committed to the county jail to await a hearing. The charge against him is that he sold postage and converted the proceeds to his own use. In fact it is said that he traded off the stamps for wood. Just what a man could want of much wood, this kind of weather it is not easy to imagine. Perhaps he thought the stamps would spell, owing to the heat, and he therefore concluded to exchange them for something which he could lay up against a rainy day. Seven witnesses have been subpœned including Mr. Wiley B. Allen of this city.

BACK FROM PALOUSE.—Mr. James Sargeant, formerly connected with the Young Men's Christian Association, arrived here from the Palouse country where he has been employed on a railroad survey for the past five months. He is looking brown and hearty and leaves on the next steamer to visit friends in San Francisco. He says the Palouse country is one vast wheat field, the finest he has ever seen, and that there is a great demand for laborers there. "It is astonishing how we used to rush for the OREGONIAN whenever we had a chance to get one" he said. "It was the only paper we cared to see, and any of the party would give a dollar for a month's run to get a chance to read it. We found it at nearly all the houses we visited."

FALSE ALARM.—About 7 o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was turned in from box 3. Owing to confusion in the wires the alarm was turned in at No. 2's engine house on thirteen. In accordance with this No. 2 and the two hook and ladder trucks ran to the corner of Second and Washington streets where a large crowd had gathered. No fire was found here, and it was afterward learned that the fire was in the Union Iron Works, corner of Front and Main streets. There proved to be no fire at that place either. It seems that some one had been by and seen flames issuing from the foundry while casting was in progress. Thinking that the building was on fire the person turned in an alarm.

SANTIAM MINES.—Mr. Ryan McClerau, president of the Portland Mining and Milling Company, has just returned from a ten days' sojourn at the company's property on the Santiam. He reports a satisfactory progress in the main working tunnel, it now being in fifty feet. Mr. McClerau brought some handsome specimens of a new discovery. In fact, he says, the mountains are full of prospects, and every day is bringing new and richer last discoveries every day in all directions. It may be safely said now that the Santiam district has fully entered on its second life, which, from all appearances, will have a brilliant and prosperous maturity.

GOLDEN WEDDING.—Prof. T. H. Crawford returned yesterday from Brownsville where he has been attending the golden wedding of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Crawford. The affair was a very enjoyable one, all the surviving members of the family and a number of intimate friends being present. A number of letters from old-time friends of Dr. and Mrs. Crawford were read, conveying congratulations, and among them was one from the latter, who performed the marriage ceremony for them fifty years before and another from a friend living in Texas, who was many years ago a candidate on the same ticket with Dr. Crawford.

A FOUL PLACE.—Residents in the vicinity of the corner of Sixth and D streets have for some time been annoyed by foul odors arising from slops and stagnant water allowed to accumulate there. A Chinese laundry near by on Sixth street floods a low spot with slimy soap suds which emit a sickening smell. Some laborers yesterday were at work opening a sewer pipe which runs near this spot of filth, and the nuisance will probably be abated. The health officer should keep a bright look out for all such places at this season and see that the owners of the property attend to them promptly.

INCREASING STORAGE CAPACITY.—The demand for ice is far in excess of the supply at present. Large orders from the Sound cannot be filled and persons here using large quantities, as butchers and game and fish dealers, find it difficult to obtain all they need. The Portland Natural Ice Company have made arrangements for putting up two ice houses each 40x120 feet, with twenty-six feet posts, alongside the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's road at Hood River. These buildings will have a capacity of 6000 tons, which will give the company with their present buildings storage for 10,000 tons.

CAPTAIN UNIFORMS.—The paraphernalia of the Thurman Legion, Uniformed Rank of the Young Men's Resolute Democratic Cleveland and Thurman club, etc., etc., is at hand. The uniform consists of a blue dolman, red cap and white collar, all of oil cloth, white leggings, red and blue plumed helmet. Twelve flambeaux have also come, which will be carried by the advance guard of the company, under lieutenants W. W. Roberts, followed by 100 men in line with torches. The club is invited to take part in a grand rally to be held soon at Salem, and will probably accept.

RETURN OF MR. HOLCOMB.—Mr. W. H. Holcomb, general manager of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, returned Thursday night from a general tour of observation over the lines of the company in company with Mr. Chas. F. Adams, president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He reports a very satisfactory state of affairs in the Walla Walla country. Harvesting is the rage now in the Inland Empire, and the farmers are very confident of a big yield. The party also visited Seattle and Port Townsend, which flip they found more enjoyable than strolling through the Vanity Fair.

CLAIM AGAINST.—The case of J. B. Montgomery against the United States to recover interest on a payment on a quarter section of land in Washington territory was argued in the U. S. circuit court yesterday, on demurrer to the petition and the matter taken under advisement by Judge Deady. In two other cases brought to secure patents, the demurrers to the petition were overruled. In this case the land lies in Washington ferritory outside the jurisdiction of the court here, it is claimed, which is supposed to make a difference.

ARTESIAN WELL.—T. Corbett, the artesian well borer, has finished the well for the Vanwell borer, has finished the well for the Vancouver Star brewery. He put down without much difficulty an eight-inch hole to a depth of seventy feet below the curbing. Mr. Corbett is now engaged putting in a deep-well pump, which will keep the brewery supplied with plenty of artesian water. Auditor Prosser of Yakima county has written for Mr. Corbett to go up there and locate the first artesian well that is to be drilled in that county in pursuance of an act of the last legislature.

A VOTE OF THANKS.—George Wright Post, at its regular meeting last night, passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Capt. C. A. Woodruff, the orator of the evening, for his excellent oration; to the Apollo Club for their fine singing; to Comrade T. E. Clapp, the chaplain of the evening; to Col. Bebee and the men of the First regiment, O. N. G., and especially the band; to the city press for favors received; and especially to those patriotic citizen who aided them by their liberal donations of funds.

THE SEASON'S CROP.—The season for the farm implement business is about ended, though it has lasted three weeks longer this year than ever before. A prominent firm reports that their sales this year of hay bales will aggregate 50,000 bundles, sufficient to bind 3,125,000 bales, which is equal to about 1,250,000 tons of hay. The hay crop this year will exceed last year's growth nearly 50 per cent., while the cereal crops will be at least 30 per cent. better than that of last year.

LOSE TIMBERS.—As a specimen of the long timbers sawed in this country, the Columbia River Lumber and Manufacturing Company this week sawed out for the bridge now being built at Oregon City eight pieces 80 feet long, 14x14 inches at the large end and 12x12 at the small end; also eight pieces of the same sizes only they were 90 feet long. This same mill sawed recently a log out of which they made 12,295 feet of good merchantable lumber.

OFF FOR THE DUCK PONDS.—Messrs J. W. Whalley and H. Pilkington started for Sauvie's island yesterday for a week among the duck ponds. Mr. Pilkington is studying law in the office of Mr. Whalley et al., and expects to continue his studies while rowing his preceptor around in the sloughs and lakes and while they are waiting for a shot at some silly young wood duck or mallard. They took along a small library bound in willow.

AN OLD CALIFORNIAN.—Mr. Charles Coil, an old-time resident of Woodland, Cal., who settled there in 1850, is at the Esmond. He has grown wealthy in the Sacramento valley, and thinks that it is a better section than any he has seen in Oregon. He has been up to the Wood river country, looking after his mining interests there, and says there are some great mines there, better than any he ever saw at Virginia City.

REMAINS SENT AWAY.—Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock the members of the Young Men's Institute, a Catholic organization, met at the undertaking rooms of De Lin & Holman, and escorted the remains of Mr. T. J. Bulger, who died at St. Vincent's Hospital Wednesday night, across the river, where they were placed on board of the Southern Pacific train en route for San Francisco.

UNDERGOING IMPROVEMENTS.—The Fourth Presbyterian church corner of South First and Gibbs street is undergoing extensive improvements. The pillars which inconvenienced the audience have been removed and trusses have been substituted. A new side entrance has been made and the seating capacity of the building considerably enlarged, and the interior of the building painted.

STATEMENT CORRECTED.—Mrs. E. A. Smith, mother of the late Chas. T. Smith, wishes to correct a statement published in one of the daily papers to the effect that the $15,000 supposed to have been won by his son "was used to raise a mortgage on his mother's property." This statement was a mistake, as the property in question was not mortgaged.

THE MANZANITA.—The light house tender Manzanita will leave Astoria within a few days for Puget Sound, where she goes to deliver supplies to the different stations. For the present her work is finished along the coast between the mouth of the Columbia and the California line.

REMOVED FROM JAIL.—The lad H. Burt recently taken to the police station for stealing limo at the Mechanics' Pavilion was removed from there to the county jail yesterday morning. On account of his age he will in all probability be taken to the reformatory.

BARBERS QUARREL.—Michael Fisher was arrested yesterday upon the complaint of Geo. H. Webber. Fisher is charged with having used abusive and obscene language towards Webber. The parties are rival barbers and the trouble arose from a feeling of jealousy.

DOUBLE SCULL RACE.—Two double crews of the Pacific Rowing Association will row a race to-night at their boat house at 6:15. The entries are: First, Bevan and Muir; second, McAlpin and Quackenbush. Should the water be smooth it is hoped to lower the record.

STILL THEY GO.—Woodard, Clark & Co. and W. M. Wisdom have put in the largest size National Cash Register in their retail departments. From the number now in use it is evident that the Cash Register is found to be a valuable acquisition to the retail trade.

SUIT FOR FORECLOSURE.—In the State circuit court the Commercial National Bank of Oregon entered suit against Mundy & Johnson to recover a judgment in the sum of $15,050 and $1505 attorney fees. Suit is begun to foreclose a chattel mortgage.

INSPECTING TOUR.—Lieutenant J. E. Maxfield, manager of the branch signal office at San Francisco, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Fort Canby. Mr. Maxfield is now on a tour of inspection of the signal offices along the coast.

TO ARRIVE TO-DAY.—Theo. H. Harding, of Washington, D. C., will arrive this afternoon from Seattle, Mr. Harding is on a tour in the interests of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is a member.

CHANGE OF FIREMEN.—The following change has been made in the personnel of No. 2's engine company: Harry White, driver, has resigned and his place has been filled by Thomas Springer. Wm. Collot has been made hose driver.

STANDARD THEATER.—Good houses were the order during this week. Ten new performers will appear Monday evening.

### THE STAGE.

Next Monday evening the Grismer combination will open for a short season at New Park theater in the new play of "The World Against Her." The New York *Herald*, in speaking of this play, says:

"The interest is artistically worked up from the beginning and well sustained throughout, the curtain finally falling on a scene that is so effective that the audience—a rather rare thing for this city—with one accord delayed its exit, although it was half past eleven, to applaud, while the leading characters bowed their acknowledgments before the curtain. To say that everybody in the house was delighted would be but a meagre expression of the truth. They were held spellbound through the most interesting scenes, and were wrought up to a pitch of rare enthusiasm. All this was due to the workmanship of the author alone. There is really not a weak character in the play."

Mr. Grismer, Miss Davis and Mr. Stockwell are well known here to be talented and painstaking artists, and it can safely be said that nothing will be left undone to make the production of this play a noteworthy affair and which will give a grand send-off to the opening of the season.

In answer to casual question, "How easy and truthful to tell it's A CASCARET for the worst indigestion, To take Pierce's Purgative Pellets.

## THE BAR AT ST. HELENS.

**Interview With Capt. Jenks of the United States Engineer Corps.**

**Cause of the State of California's Getting Aground —Change of Range Lights Ordered by Inspector Sebree.**

AN OREGONIAN reporter found Capt. Jenks of the government corps of engineers hard at work yesterday afternoon, with an assistant, upon plats of projects for the work on the St. Helens bar. The captain has just returned from the bar, where he has been engaged in measuring the water and providing data for making his plats.

He says the condition of the bar is much better than he anticipated, and that there is enough water there now to permit all vessels which are in the habit of frequenting this port to enter with safety.

"I found," he said, "the steamer State of California, which left Portland last Tuesday night, lodged on the upper end of the bar, at quite a distance from the best water. As soon as I saw her I asked for the captain, and told him he was not in the usual channel. He replied that if I knew of better water he would like to know where it was, and that he would like me to show his pilot also where it was.

"We got into my boat, and within a ship's length of the grounded steamer cast a line, which showed like water at that point to be twenty feet deep. The State was lying in sand bottom, and can be got away without any damage either to the vessel or her cargo. A steamer and lighter were both lying alongside of her, and were, I suppose, engaged in lightering her."

"If the State had kept in the proper channel she would have gone through in safety, and I was able to convince the captain of the fact."

In making my survey I discovered a new channel, which has been formed by the action of the jetty. I established a new range at once, and it has been adopted by all the pilots. In consequence of my finding the new channel the following official information has been issued:

Notice is hereby given that the St. Helens bar range lights have been moved down the river about one quarter of a mile, to mark the channel across the bar, near the end of the jetty. The range is E. N. E. ¼ E. By order of the Lighthouse board.

U. SEBREE,
Inspector Thirteenth L. H. District.

"I do not think the pilot can be properly blamed for the grounding of the State, as they really have not the time to look up the changes in the channels.

"When the Columbia came up the river Wednesday she passed the State. The former is a much larger ship than the latter, and draws more water, yet being in the proper course, she found no difficulty whatever in passing the bar. In my examination the shoalest water I found was seventeen feet. To do all the sluicing necessary it will not require more than four days' time.

"The tide gauge reads now about four feet above the lowest water, and when the river becomes very low, the current being naturally swifter, cuts out the channel so rapidly that a fair depth of water is maintained.

"The jetty is doing excellent service. It will be a benefit to the bar, and when the remaining 4000 feet is built there will be no such thing as a bar at St. Helens.

"At Martin's and Walker's islands I found good water. All the obstructions there are very light, being mere lumps, which any ship or sea going vessel would knock right over. I am going down to Swan island and Portoffice bar to make examinations. At the former I expect to find less water than I have yet seen on the river. I understand there is considerable difficulty experienced there. When these bars are sluiced out the river will be as clear as a whistle to its mouth. Operations will commence with the propeller Walla Walla as soon as the projects are completed and approved."

### THE PORTLAND FALL MEETING.

**The Montana Flyers Will Revive the Lost Glories of City View.**

The committee having in charge the effort to secure an engagement here for the horses of the Northwestern circuit, at their meeting last evening decided to assume the responsibility of giving the races. Although the subscriptions are yet inadequate to the amount needed it is hoped to secure the sum yet lacking to-day.

An association was organized, called the "Portland Fall Meeting," and officers chosen as follows: President, E. S. Rothschild; treasurer, C. M. Forbes; secretary, J. E. Sisson.

The association guarantees the finest series of races ever given in Portland, and the officers have expressly stated that nothing inconsistent with the most fair and honorable dealing will be tolerated. This will also be assured by the judges to be chosen; several of our best citizens have already signified their willingness to serve, though the list is yet incomplete.

It was found necessary to use the dates of September 12th to 15th, inclusive, as some of the circuit horses had already made other arrangements for the week following the Salem fair. A full programme was adopted, and is as follows:

FIRST DAY WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.

Trotting race, 2:25 class, purse $500.
Running race, 1¼ mile dash, purse $400.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.

Trotting race, 2:40 class, purse $600.
Running race, ¾ mile dash, handicap, purse $300.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

Trotting race, 2:30 class, purse $500.
Running race, ½ mile and repeat, purse $300.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

Trotting race, free-for-all, purse $1000.
Running race, mile and repeat, purse $500.

Each of these purses will be divided into first, second and third money, with 60, 30 and 10 per cent. respectively of the whole amount. The entries will close upon the trotting races and Thursday's handicap running race on Friday, September 7, and upon the remaining running races on the night before the race. The weights upon the handicap will be announced the second day of the meeting. The entrance fee has been fixed at ten per cent., and five horses will be required to enter and three to start. Any further information may be obtained of the secretary, Mr. J. E. Sisson, at 148 First street, to whom all communications should be addressed.

The rules decided upon, and which will be strictly adhered to, are: For the trotting, those of the National Association; and for the running, the Pacific Coast Blood Horse rules.

Arrangements are already under way which will put the track at City View in the best possible condition by thoroughly sprinkling all roads leading to the park, and provide for ample transportation to the grounds.

This event will be looked forward to with interest, as it is the first really creditable race meet which Portland has had for many years, and will make things very lively for several days.

### "SELECTED, HARD BURNED BRICK."

**Various Opinions Expressed by Contractors as to The Specifications.**

Yesterday a reporter came across a knot of contractors and others standing in the shade of a four-story building discussing the problem of building the hotel and the question of the brick supply.

One spoke of the so-called iron bound specifications of the architect, which would allow no "arch brick" to be used.

A gentleman who seemed informed on the subject said the specifications were the same as those furnished for other buildings and merely called for "select hard burned brick." In regard to the specifications in general, furnished by architects, he said that in no case are they lived up to by contractors. He had been a contractor himself and knew what he was talking about.

He appealed to the others present to know if it were not a fact that an architect could ruin any contractor by holding him to the strict letter of specifications. They all coincided with him in this.

As an instance, it was stated that all specifications called for clear lumber for joists in buildings. No one, however, ever heard of a contractor furnishing clear lumber for joists, and there was no necessity for clear lumber for such use.

Another stated that the specifications for the joists for one building in town called for Gaskinine lumber made from timber seasoned in the bark before it was cut. This was something which no man could or would attempt to supply. Just how long it would take a big fir log to season with the bark on no man knows, and the log would be rotten before the seasoning process was completed.

It is the custom to have specifications for buildings call for select hard-burned brick. It is also the custom to allow the hard-burned brick from the arches of the kilns to be used, under such specifications, in filling walls. The reporter, after hearing a discussion on the subject, came to the following conclusion:

The specifications for the hotel call for "select hard-burned brick," and there was probably no intention of holding the contractor to the letter of the specification in this case any more than has been done on any other building. But the "brick trust" having a consciousness that there had been some slight feeling engendered between them and the building committee felt afraid to agree to furnish the contractor bricks under these specifications, thinking that perhaps after all contracts were signed the building committee through the architect might seek to get even by demanding that the specifications be filled to the letter.

Hence the effort to supply the brick by the kiln, or to have the specifications modified, both most unusual measures. In no case heard of have specifications been changed to suit the contractor or brick maker, and they will hardly be changed in this case. But if the trust won't sell brick under any other terms what is to be done, and "something must be did."

### TRIED BEFORE JUDGE DEKENT.

**Several Cases Disposed of Yesterday in the Police Court.**

Tim Anderson, drunk and disorderly, $10; J. H. Murray, drunk, $2.

Mrs. Joseph Senobsky pleaded guilty to the charge of using abusive language and was fined $10. This charge was the cause of the subsequent arrest of C. Schroeder for assault and battery, which case was afterwards tried before Justice Tuttle. Mrs. Senofsky was again arrested in the afternoon on the same charge, the complaining witness in this case being a daughter of Mr. Schroeder, upon whom the lady poured the vials of her wrath after she had been fined. The Senofsky woman seems to have an unbridled tongue, which is the chief cause of all her trouble.

She will be arraigned again to-day. Those acquainted with Mr. Schroeder testify that he is a very peaceable gentleman and not given to quarreling with his neighbors.

H. Burr, the young bootblack charged with stealing a lot of wine and other goods out of the Mechanics' pavilion last Tuesday, was held in the sum of $100 to appear before the grand jury. The youth is only 16 years of age, but he gives every indication of being on the point of taking the high road to a criminal life.

Harry Gird, charged with vagrancy, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to ninety days in the county jail. Option was given the chief of police to let him go any time he felt assured that the rag would leave town, never to return.

George Stevens and Tillie Mitchell charged with lewd cohabitation, waived examination through their attorney Paul R. Deady and were held in the sum of $500 each to appear before the grand jury. Stevens is an Astorian gambler and is about fifty years of age. For all that is worthless he has a well established reputation. The girl claims to be nineteen years of age. It is claimed that she is not yet of age, and in order to escape being taken charge of by the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society has put her age at nineteen. About two weeks ago the couple came here from Astoria. Stevens engaged rooms in a lodging house on the west corner of Front and Alder streets, representing to the landlady that the girl was his runaway daughter. During their sojourn in the house it was discovered that their relations were improper, by the landlady who at once drove them out of the house. Subsequently information was lodged with Ira F. Powers, agent of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, but in the meantime the pair had escaped and flown to Astoria, from which place they were brought back yesterday morning by Officer H. C. Wood.

### IN THE JUSTICES' COURTS.

**Cases Disposed of Yesterday in the Two Precincts—Senofsky vs. Schroeder.**

The following is a brief resume of the differences settled before Judge Tuttle yesterday:

George Singleton, the colored coachman, was tried for assault and battery on a Chinaman. Assault consisted in setting a dog on the prosecuting witness, by which he was bitten in the leg. Encouragement was given the dog to bite by the shuffling of the Chinaman's shoes. The allegation was denied by Singleton, who said that the dog was not in the habit of biting people, and that he was not at all vicious. He alleged that Chinamen were in the habit of teasing the dog while passing by his house. It appearing to the court that no assault was committed, the coachman was discharged.

A. M. Summers pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on H. Marks and was fined $10.

The afternoon was consumed in the trial of Christain Schroeder, who was charged with having assaulted Mrs. Dinah Senofsky. This case evoked quite an interest and a large crowd collected in the court room to hear it.

There was an army of legal talent on both sides; for the prosecution, Deputy District Attorney Simon and F. A. E. Starr, while the defense was represented by Attorneys ex-Gov. Woods and F. B. Jolly. The case was heard before a jury. The testimony on the part of the prosecution was substantially that on Tuesday evening Mr. Schroeder and Mrs. Senofsky became involved in a quarrel over their children, and, after an expressive conversation carried on in German, Mr. Schroeder struck Mrs. Senofsky on the left cheek with considerable violence, adding that he had a notion of killing her.

The story told by the defendant was that when he approached Miss Senofsky she sought to aggravate him by calling into question the chastity of his wife. For this he told her that if she were a man he would punish her. She then grabbed hold of his watch chain and tore off the charm. After this she took up a good-sized stick and began to belabor him over the head and back. He did not strike back but told her that he had never struck a woman yet and that he never would.

After some argument the case was submitted to the jury, who, after a few minutes deliberation returned a verdict of not guilty.

JUSTICE PHELAN.

J. Johnson charged with stealing a pair of oars belonging to the boat of Charles Olsen was fined $20.

### GRAIN PILING UP HIGH.

**It Will Soon be Pouring in Large Quantities Into Portland.**

Wheat is piling up along the narrow gauge lines, and the warehouses are not sufficient to store it. Sacks are short, and some farmers are making piles of loose wheat in their fields and covering them with straw. It will soon be pouring in here, and Receiver Scott is anxious to see a ship up at the public levee, where no wharfage is charged, to carry it away. Probably as soon as there is a ship load at the levee the ship will be there for it. The narrow gauge has been so uncertain in the past that shippers are a little afraid to buy wheat along its lines, for they could have no certainty when it would get here. There will be a marked improvement in this respect now.

Shippers claim that freight on the narrow gauge is dearer than on the broad gauge, and this has a tendency to keep buyers along the broad gauge. This matter will probably be satisfactorily adjusted, as the wheat must come to market.

### THE TRAINED DOGS.

Prof. Morris and his band of trained dogs, dressed in holiday attire, were yesterday again parading the streets. This time the dogs were treated to a ride in a hack. It was quite a sight to see these canines—some dressed in full regalia, and others with bells jingling, perched on all available parts of the vehicle. The matinee will be given at the Park theater at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Admission 25 and 50 cents, children 25 cents. Exhibition in the evening at 8 o'clock.

**Ladies**

In delicate health and all who suffer from habitual constipation will find the pleasant liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs more easily taken and more beneficial in effect than any other remedy. It acts promptly yet gently on the Bowels, Kidneys, Liver and Stomach, and does not sicken or debilitate. For sale by all druggists.

## THE HOP MARKET OUTLOOK.

**Several Leading Local Hop-Buyers Discuss the Situation.**

**This Year's Crop Variously Estimated in Advance of Former Years—No Scarcity of Hop-Pickers Expected.**

The following opinions were expressed yesterday in answer to questions as to the probable supply and prices of hops and hop-pickers.

Mr. Richard Everding said: "Hop picking will begin now from the 1st to the 5th of September. I think we shall have a good average yield and that the hops will be of good quality. Throughout the Willamette valley, and what little acreage there is in eastern Oregon, the weather has been favorable, and the late rains have helped the crop along wonderfully. I think the yield will run about 1500 to 1800 pounds per acre. This, while not extraordinary, is somewhat better than we had in 1887.

"There will be ample Chinese laborers to pick the crop, though these are holding out for a wage rate of forty to fifty cents per box, which would be somewhat higher than last year's wages of thirty-seven and a half to forty cents. It is not thought, however, that over forty cents will have to be paid. Growers in this section are giving white labor preference whenever it presents itself, and in many places up the valley have been advertising in the local papers for white pickers.

"So far as I know no prices have been offered or contracts made this season. Several contracts were made last year for three to five years at ten to twelve cents.

"Last year New York, Wisconsin and other Eastern states absorbed most of our product, and comparatively little was shipped to England. If Germany and England should be short this year, as some reports say, a strong demand would come from there for our hops. We received a letter some time ago from England, stating that the honeydew, a form of mildew, had commenced working there in the hops, and if the bad weather reported continues it will of course enhance values to our growers."

W. J. Van Schuyver said: "It is difficult to form any accurate estimate of the Oregon yield of hops, as growers are becoming each year more and more reticent about giving information on the subject, under the impression that buyers may use this knowledge in some way to bear prices.

"I should estimate the hop yield of 1888 for Oregon at 13,000 bales. This would be a trifle better than we have had for the last two years. I cannot say anything about the acreage, for, as I say, we have been unable to get any satisfactory reports from growers. We used to send out circulars for them to return reports on, but they gradually ceased using them; we have discontinued the practice, and are much more sea than formerly with reference to the hop supply.

"With regard to the prospect in the price, I do not expect high figures to prevail, though of course the future of any market is beyond calculation. Contracts could now be made at 12½ cents, if growers were disposed to accept the figures. A few have been already made at 10½ to 12½ cents, and some contracts are reported to have been made last fall for three to five years at 12 to 12½ cents.

"I think the usual scarcity of hop-pickers will not prevail this season. We generally have to raise for pickers, but have received none this season. Many growers have already made contracts with white laborers, men, women and children picked up in the city and in their own vicinities. Others, of course, will need Chinese, of whom I think there is an adequate supply."

"Of the supply in foreign countries we have no reliable information. Many advices which are sent out from European market centers are inspired by speculators with a view to influence the market for their own advantage in the way of making high contracts in futures. I will say, however, that the hop market is less subject to such operations than are other lines of commodities. One reason for this is the fact that the great hop-buying markets are widely scattered and diversified—there will never be a 'hop trust'; another reason is that hops are so perishable an article as almost to eliminate that element of time which is so powerful a factor in the sharp practices of unprincipled speculators.

"The recent activity in the market is no doubt caused by reports of bad weather in Europe, though reports followed of better weather, which forced the market to recede about 1¼ cents. The reports of mildew I am not inclined to place much confidence in, as several telegraphic orders we received during the high state of the market were countermanded the next day after sent."

Mr. Richmond said: "I should estimate the yield of hops for Oregon this year at 10,000 bales, or 25 per cent. more than usual.

"My opinion of the foreign supply is that England will be short; Germany has a full product. The result in England is due to bad weather, and will affect prices favorably, though I do not anticipate any boom in the market. Contracts have been already made here at from 10 to 12 cents, and so far as I know, growers are taking up all contracts offered.

"The supply of pickers for this season appears to be good. There is much more white labor to be had than usual, and the demand for Chinese is limited. I think prices will run from 35 to 50 cents per box, perhaps sometimes as low as 40. I consider 45 to 50 an average price.

"I have no positive information concerning the acreage, but believe it to be the same as last year and year before last; but I consider that the yield, through favorable weather and the especial good accomplished by the late rains, will be some 2000 bales in excess of those years.

"The local demand for hops does not exceed 500 bales yearly, and all hops contracted for here are bought for New York firms."

One of the best hop yielding sections is Lane county, where a local buyer is now making contracts at 12½ cents to all comers. Large yields are also reported from Butteville and Champoeg on the French prairie, and the territory adjacent to Buena Vista, Polk county.

### INDIAN SUMMER AT HAND

**Our Weather This Season—Bonding Orchards and Bountiful Harvest.**

People are beginning to return from the coast and finding it so hot and smoky here some are wishing they had tarried by the sounding surges longer. It is a trifle hotter than is comfortable and the smoke within the past week or so has settled down like a pall and shut out our view of the snow peaks which form such a refreshing spectacle at this season.

The people of this state have no kick coming about weather. They have had a most glorious summer, clear, bright, comfortable weather, which following the plenteous rains of spring has loaded the orchards with a most bountiful crop and the fields with the most wonderful harvest ever known, even in this land of wonderful harvests. And what a harvest time the farmers have had. Not a day since harvest begun when work could not be carried on for the whole twenty-four hours if desired.

But September is here, and this kind of weather is not going to last forever. Already leaves are withering and clouds are sailing over from the Pacific, and some evening soon there will be a strong southwesterly wind and during the night it will rain. Everybody will rejoice except some unfortunate or improvident farmer whose crop is not safe under shelter. There are always a few such, who if summer lasted till Christmas would never get done harvesting in time.

After a good shower to drive away the smoke and lay the dust and wash things down generally, how fresh the air will be and how clear and how bright the snow peaks will look in fresh mantles and what a jolly long Indian summer there will be before old Jupiter Pluvius takes charge of things for the winter. There may be mosquitoes and obstructionists in Oregon, but we have the best climate and the finest scenery and the biggest apples and the prettiest girls in the world.

### MILITARY NOTES.

Maj. D. W. Burke and his family are enjoying a period of rest on the banks of Lewis river, in camping.

Lieut. L. P. Brant, First infantry, on being relieved from rifle contest duty, was granted one month's leave.

Paymaster Keufer has returned to his station at Fort Walla Walla, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Capt. J. W. Duncan, Twenty-First infantry, who will remain several months.

The Twenty-first infantry marksmen failed to get any place on the department rifle team this year. They used to do better at Vancouver.

Elwood Evans, son of Capt. G. W. Evans, Twenty-First infantry, is now a West Point graduate and lieutenant in the Eighth cavalry to the department of the Platte.

Gen. Nathan Kimball of Ogden, Utah, father of Lt. W. A. Kimball of the Fourteenth infantry, succeeds Gen. P. H. Sheridan to the presidency of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland and will preside at the annual meeting in September.

The following orders have just been issued:

Major C. A. Wikoff, 14th Infantry, will at once assume command of his regiment and of the post of Vancouver barracks.

First Lieutenant L. A. Lovering, 4th Infantry, is announced as acting engineer officer of the department of the Columbia.

### TO BE ENLARGED.

**The O. & C. Ticket Office to be Increased in Size.**

On account of the great increase of passenger business on the O. & C. since the line was connected with the California road, the little box of a ticket office in the O. & C. building, corner of Front and F streets, does not furnish the necessary accommodations. It will be enlarged at once by running a partition across the waiting room, making an office about 10x16 feet. This will give plenty of room for the agent, but will reduce the size of the waiting room so that it will not afford accommodation for many to wait there.

The building is altogether too small to furnish adequate room for the many officials congregated in it, and it is probable that before long a new one will be erected more in keeping with the importance of the Southern Pacific Company.

ROYAL

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

D. W. CROWLEY & CO., Agents, Portland.

FREE! FREE FROM PAIN!

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves Rheumatic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp, and Nervous Pains, Strains and Weakness. The first and only pain killing Plaster. A perfect, new, original, instantaneous, infallible, and safe Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1 00; or, postage free, of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

THE TELEPHONE.

JOHN BELIEIS, Prop'r. 207 First St

This NEW RESTAURANT is now open day and night for the accommodation of those who desire much for little money and that of the best. Call and see John. 21s.

AMUSEMENTS.

Cort's Standard Theater

(LATE TIVOLI.)

This week in addition to the Established Favorites, in new Acts, First Appearance of

MISS NELLIE WATERS,

The Favorite Serio Comic Artist.

The Great Battle Painting!

ADMISSION, 50c; Children, 25c.

This unequaled exhibition is open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. On Sundays from 1:30 P. M. to 10 P. M. Third street between Ash and Pine.

NEW PARK THEATER.

J. P. HOWE, Manager.

One Week and Saturday Matinee, Monday, September 3d.

THE FASHIONABLE EVENT.

Opening of Regular Dramatic Season and Engagement of the Popular Favorites

JOS. R. GRISMER,
PHOEBE DAVIS,
L. R. STOCKWELL,

And their own Superb (specially engaged) Company of artists, in Frank Harvey's latest and grandest success, the Powerful Melodrama

"THE WORLD AGAINST HER."

New Scenery and Realistic Stage Effects prepared especially for this Production. Popular Prices, 25c, 50c, $1. Seats now on sale at Prentice's Music Store.

NEW PARK THEATER.

J. P. HOWE, Manager.

Saturday Matinee and Evening, Sept. 1.

PROF. C. NORRIS'

Canine Paradox!

25 EDUCATED DOGS! 25

DO ALL BUT TALK!

A REGULAR DOG KINGDOM!

3 COMICAL CLOWN DOGS

—AND—

FRITZ, THE KING OF DOGS!

A Dog with a Human Brain.

A Refined, Amusing and Instructive Entertainment. Matinee 2 and 3 o'clock. Evening 7 to 10 o'clock. Last Two Reserved seats at Prentice's Music Store.

The 28th Annual State Fair will be held on the Fair Grounds near Salem, commencing on the

17th of SEPTEMBER

And continuing One Week.—Cash Premiums to the Amount of

$5,000!

ARE OFFERED FOR

Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock Exhibits, Works of Art and Fancy Work, and for Trials of Speed.

The premiums offered have been increased in many cases, and new classes have been added. No entry fee charged in divisions J, K, O, P and Q.

A magnificent field of horses entered, and there will be splendid contests of running and trotting each day.

The different transportation companies will make liberal reductions in fares and freights.

Special attention is called to the premiums offered for County Exhibits of grains, grasses and fruits.

Entries will be received in the secretary's office in Salem, beginning six days before the Fair, and on the Fair Grounds from Friday before the Fair. Persons desiring to exhibit in divisions J, K, O, P and Q are required to make their entries on Friday and Saturday before the Fair, if possible. All entries close on Monday, September 17th, at 1230 P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Coupon ticket for men (six days) ..... $2 50
Coupon tickets for women (six days) ..... 1 00
Day tickets for men ..